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Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 9, 1955 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Corn production estimate drops about
10 percent from August 1 forecast.

Corn is estimated at 3,113 million bushels, around 10 percent less than forecast August 1 but 1 percent more than last year.

All Wheat is estimated at 917 million bushels, slightly more than August 1, but about 6 percent less than last year.

Oats are estimated at 1,636 million bushels--a record production, slightly more than August 1, and 9 percent more than last year.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 227 million bushels, the second largest of record and 11 percent more than last year.

Hay is estimated at 108 million tons, slightly less than August 1, but 4 percent more than last year.

Soybeans are estimated at 388 million bushels, 33 million bushels less than August 1, but 13 percent more than last year's record crop.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,689 million pounds, 9 percent more than August 1, and 65 percent more than last year.

Potatoes are estimated at 393 million bushels, slightly below August 1, but 10 percent more than last year.

Apples are estimated at 108 million bushels, slightly more than August 1, but 1 percent less than last year.

Milk Production during August is estimated at 10,616 million pounds, 9 percent less than July, but 1 percent more than August last year.

Eggs laid during August are estimated at 4,895 million, 7 percent less than July, but 5 percent more than laid during August last year.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated Sept. 1, 1955 1/	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated Aug. 1, 1955	Indicated Sept. 1, 1955 1/
Corn, all	bu.	36.4	37.1	38.5	3,080,115	2,964,639	3,477,711	3,113,467
Wheat, all	"	17.1	18.1	19.4	1,154,073	969,781	910,958	916,776
Winter	"	18.0	20.5	20.3	867,390	790,737	689,403	689,403
All spring	"	14.6	11.9	16.9	286,683	179,044	221,555	227,373
Durum	"	13.0	4.2	13.3	33,432	5,557	14,293	14,334
Other spring	"	14.8	12.6	17.2	253,251	173,487	207,262	213,039
Oats	"	33.4	35.6	38.9	1,323,321	1,499,579	1,625,264	1,636,030
Barley	"	25.9	28.5	27.4	266,918	370,126	391,152	386,551
Rye	"	12.1	13.8	13.7	21,097	23,688	28,448	28,448
Flaxseed	"	9.2	7.3	8.5	35,898	41,534	43,752	43,003
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,221	2/ 2,447	2/ 2,686	39,357	58,853	47,974	48,745
Sorghum grain	bu.	18.4	19.0	17.1	134,582	204,087	265,945	226,776
Cotton	bale	2/ 279	2/ 341	2/ 374	12,952	13,696	12,728	12,873
Hay, all	ton	1.38	1.43	1.45	102,199	104,380	109,101	108,464
Hay, wild	"	.84	.75	.74	12,367	10,184	10,355	9,939
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.21	2.15	2.06	36,890	49,328	53,097	51,699
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.43	1.48	31,115	27,579	25,717	26,731
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	.82	1.10	6,635	3,052	4,773	4,755
Beans, dry edible	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,078	2/ 1,199	2/ 1,176	17,317	18,899	18,776	18,922
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,228	2/ 1,300	2/ 984	4,764	3,484	2,933	2,833
Soybeans for beans	bu.	19.9	20.1	21.1	238,488	342,795	420,043	387,527
Peanuts 4/	lb.	784	737	1,020	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,551,095	1,689,325
Potatoes	bu.	213.1	252.8	271.9	401,146	356,031	398,715	392,539
Sweetpotatoes	"	94.3	86.5	106.7	46,951	29,880	35,963	36,137
Tobacco	lb.	1,213	1,342	1,486	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,240,446	2,258,867
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	6,929	7,056
Sugar beets	"	14.1	16.1	16.4	10,431	14,091	12,124	12,219
Broomcorn	"	2/ 282	2/ 226	2/ 279	39	27	42	43
Hops	lb.	1,402	1,577	1,601	53,621	43,363	38,700	37,946
Pasture	pct.	5/ 75	5/ 64	5/ 68	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated Aug. 1, 1955	Indicated Sept. 1, 1955 1/
Apples, Com'l, crop	bu.	2/106,402	109,512	107,389	108,201
Peaches	"	2/ 68,767	2/ 61,316	47,830	48,773
Pears	"	2/ 30,950	30,434	30,863	30,510
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,925	2,569	3,186	3,134
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 211	206	270	270
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 234	155	258	258
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	2/ 839	1,018	---	1,112
Pecans	lb.	141,437	90,510	70,840	81,440

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1944-53	1953	1954	1955
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	73	69	79	72
Grapefruit	"	60	63	69	58
Lemons	"	74	76	77	80

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Million pounds			Millions		
July	11,552	11,558	11,704	4,491	4,850	5,285
August	10,529	10,474	10,616	3,995	4,648	4,895
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	83,239	87,797	87,773	42,276	44,841	46,723

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	1955 percent of 1954
	Thousands			
Corn, all	84,675	79,875	80,765	101.1
Wheat, all	67,656	53,712	47,376	88.2
Winter	47,942	38,636	33,891	87.7
All spring	19,714	15,076	13,485	89.4
Durum	2,564	1,327	1,074	80.9
Other spring	17,150	13,749	12,411	90.3
Oats	39,556	42,151	42,009	99.7
Barley	10,329	12,994	14,099	108.5
Rye	1,740	1,718	2,081	121.1
Flaxseed	3,873	5,663	5,049	89.2
Rice	1,761	2,405	1,815	75.5
Sorghum grain	7,180	10,764	13,228	122.9
Cotton	22,096	19,251	16,514	85.8
Hay, all	74,328	72,770	74,667	102.6
Hay, wild	14,613	13,501	13,404	99.3
Hay, alfalfa	16,685	22,996	25,082	109.1
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	22,097	19,312	18,064	93.5
Hay, lespedeza	6,343	3,702	4,307	116.3
Beans, dry edible	1,628	1,576	1,609	102.1
Peas, dry field	389	268	288	107.5
Soybeans for beans	11,987	17,037	18,397	108.0
Peanuts 2/	2,562	1,388	1,656	119.3
Potatoes	1,967	1,408	1,444	102.5
Sweetpotatoes	496	346	339	98.0
Tobacco	1,734	1,666	1,520	91.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	322	309	291	94.1
Sugar beets	736	876	744	85.0
Broomcorn	269	237	310	130.8
Hops	38	28	24	86.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

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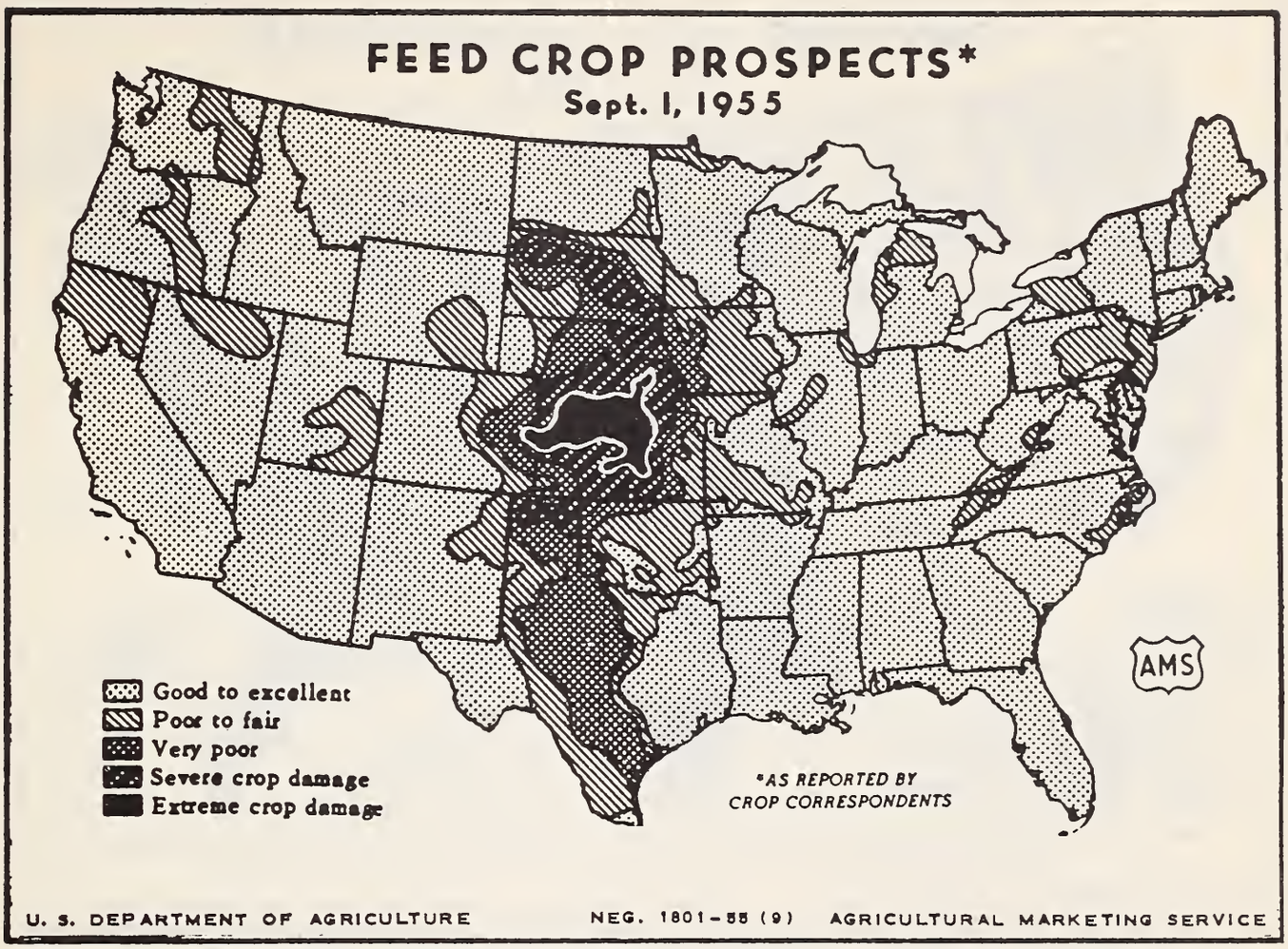
FEED CROP PROSPECTS*
Sept. 1, 1955
Good to excellent
Poor to fair
Very poor
Severe crop damage
Extreme crop damage
*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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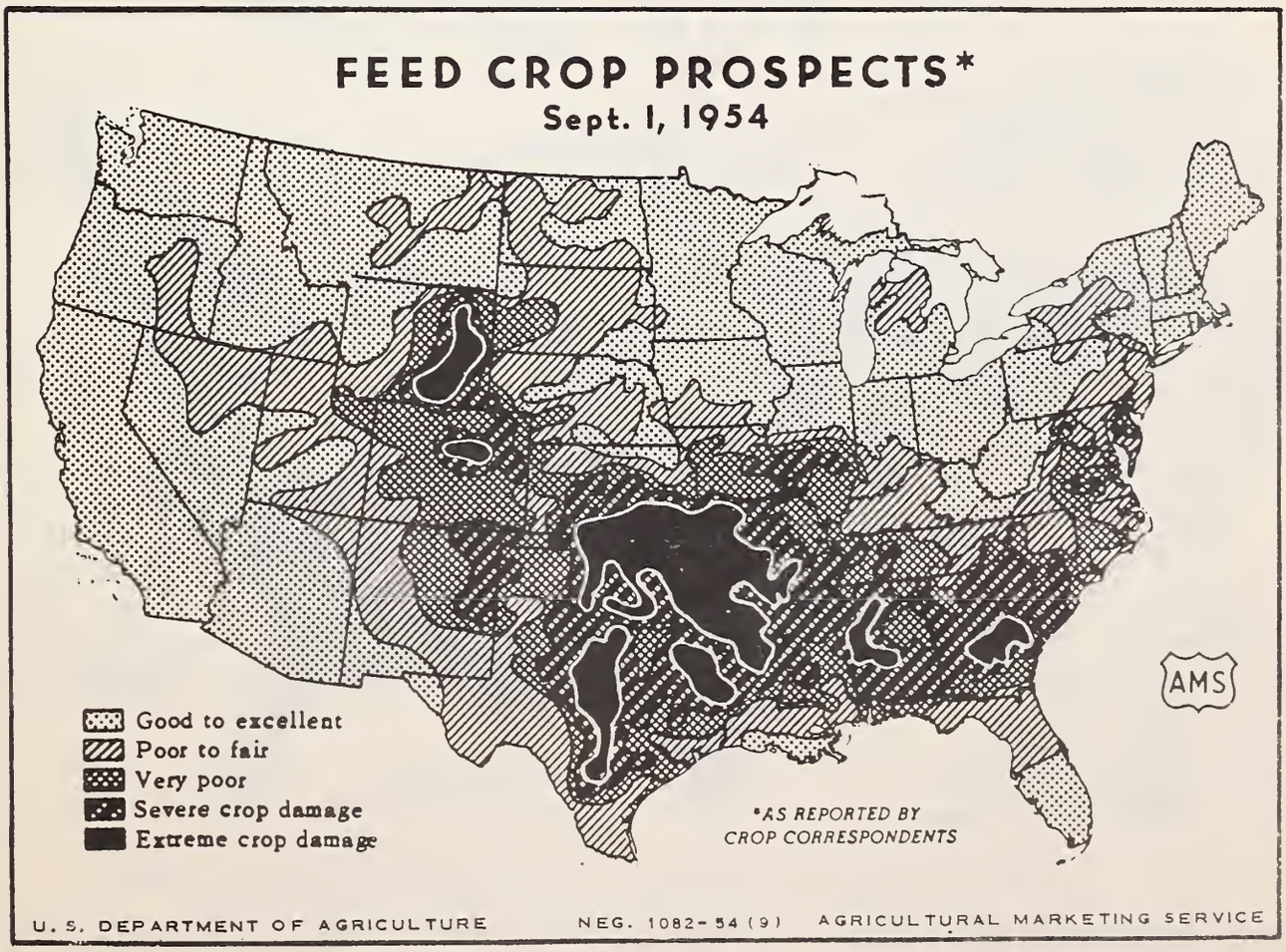
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Sept. 1, 1954
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Severe crop damage
Extreme crop damage
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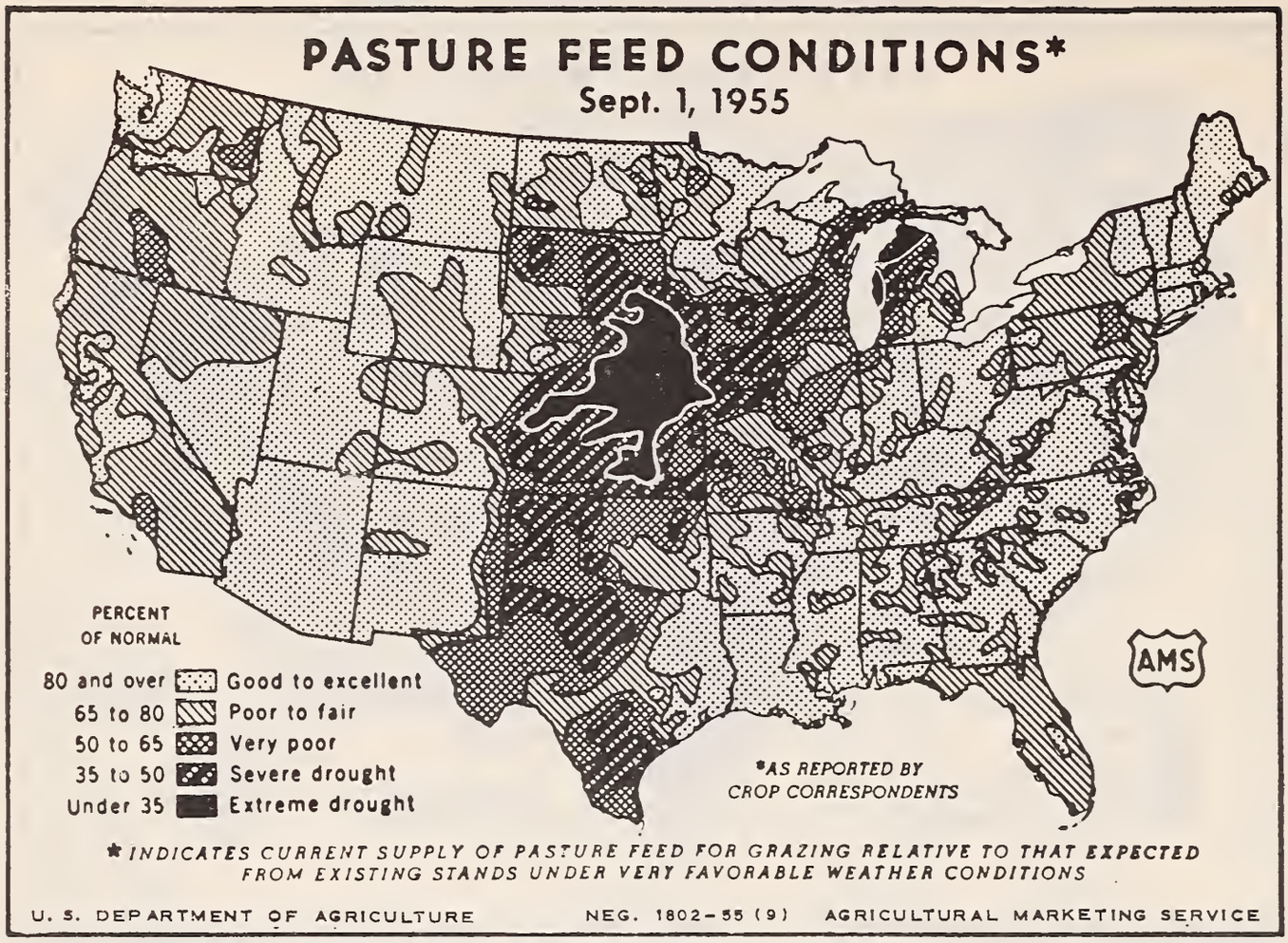
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Sept. 1, 1955
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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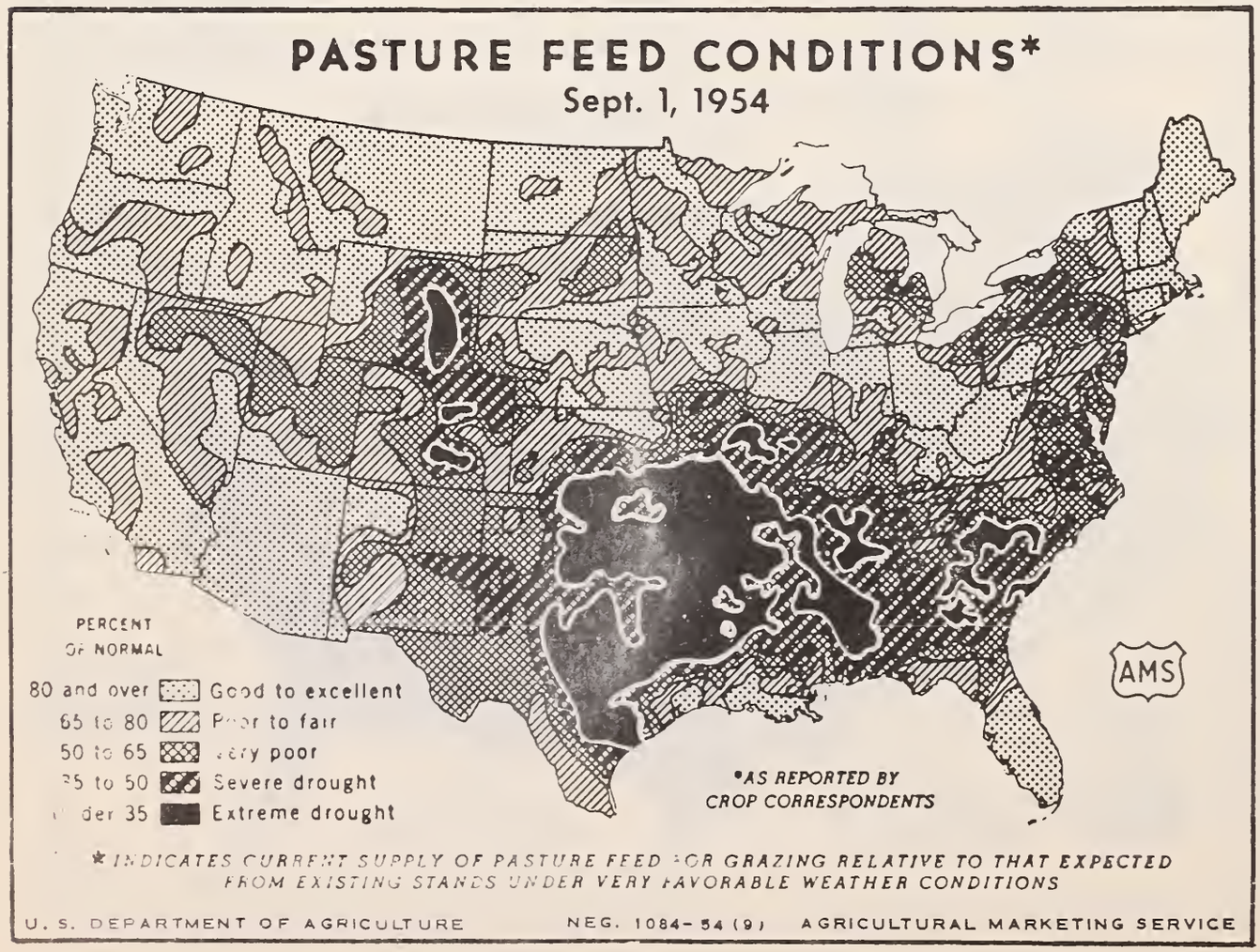
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1084-54 (9)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Continued drought and heat sharply reduced yields of corn, soybeans and grain sorghums in the Western Corn Belt and Central Great Plains during August. Hurricane storms and floods also caused smaller losses to tobacco, vegetables and other crops in limited eastern areas. Despite these losses, large harvests of most early crops, and gains in others may still carry total crop output to second highest of record.

Late maturing crops in Western Corn Belt and Central Plains areas were greatest losers from drought damage. Extremely low August rainfall and high temperatures followed a hot, dry and disagreeable July. Loss to vegetables, tobacco and other crops in the hurricane-swept eastern coastal sections possibly were outweighed by gains in late forage crop growth in larger adjoining areas. Open weather over much of the Nation aided small grain harvest completion and helped get set for fall harvest and seeding operations.

The corn crop held on stubbornly during the late July and August drought and heat but the continued adversities in Midwestern States by September 1 had reduced prospective outturn by over a tenth. Deterioration in leading States varies from slight to extreme. In many areas, less corn will be harvested for grain than usual and more for silage and forage. In most Southern and Eastern States, yield prospects were maintained or increased during the past month. The generally advanced maturity of the crop throughout the Nation has lessened chance of damage from early frost. Compared with National corn crops of the last 7 years, including the champion 1948, the present crop now estimated at 3.1 billion bushels ranks only fifth.

Soybean prospects dropped about a twelfth during August. This decrease did not quite match the loss in the corn crop. The 388 million bushel crop still exceeds the previous record by a seventh; yields look well above average.

Sorghum grain development was hard hit in main producing areas where dry, hot weather reduced heading and filling of even this drought resistant feed grain. The large acreage, more widely distributed than ever before, is expected to give a production which will closely approach the 1950 record despite below average yields. Many late plantings throughout the country could still make substantial gains from September rains.

Changes in other crop prospects from a month ago include moderate to slight increases for rice, oats, durum and other spring wheat, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, sugar cane, dry beans, tobacco, and broomcorn. Slight decreases are estimated for hay, flaxseed, barley and potatoes. The September 1 cotton estimate of 12.9 million bales is within 6 percent of last year's crop and gives promise of a new record yield per acre.

The production index effect of these changes is a loss of 2 points below the August 1 level to 104 percent of the 1947-49 base. This is also 2 points and next in rank below the 1948 record. The yield per acre index, at 114 after a 3 point decline, remains well above the 1948 record.

Reporters' appraisals of over-all feed crop prospects in their localities average highest since 1951 despite extreme pessimism in some Midwestern States. South Atlantic and South Central States have favorable prospects --a welcome contrast with three previous short feed years. East North Central and North Atlantic areas also have abundant feed. Results of these appraisals are outlined on the map on page 5. Hay crops, now largely made, and well distributed by areas, are holding up well to record totals estimated earlier. Pastures are short in much of the Mid-west but for the Nation as a whole, while below average on September 1, are above the past two years. Range feed in Western States is in fair to good supply and livestock condition is generally well maintained.

Prospective feed grain tonnage from 1955 crops declined nearly 8 percent during August as a result of decreases in corn, sorghum and barley crops not offset by the slight gain in the record oats crop. Food grain tonnage gained nearly one percent from increases in rice and spring wheat.

Production of deciduous fruits is expected to total more than last year but slightly below average. In eastern fruit areas, ample August rains offset some wind damage on fall fruit crops. Large crops of all fruits are indicated in the Northwest. National production is now expected to be about equal to last year for apples and pears, about one-fifth larger for grapes and one-fifth smaller for peaches. Tree nut production will total below last year and considerably below average. Pecan prospects improved during August but production is expected to total less than the short 1954 crop.

Vegetables for commercial processing are still expected to produce slightly more tonnage than average and last year even after losses in yield because of dry weather in most producing sections east of the Rockies and some flood and wind damage in Mid-Atlantic States. The same influences reduced prospects for fresh market vegetables and melons. Late summer crops are expected to slightly exceed last year's supply at this season but fall crops are expected to fall well below last year's level and below average.

Milk production during August remained slightly higher than a year earlier although below the record level for the month. On a per capita basis, it was a tenth below average. Production rates per cow on September 1 were well above average for the date even in the dry midwest where liberal supplemental feeding was required. Egg production reached a new August record with increases over a year earlier evident in all regions of the country. Slightly more layers than in August of last year and consistent increases in laying rates are responsible for the record production.

CORN: Production of corn is forecast at 3,113 million bushels -- 364 million bushels below August 1. The drought which started during July in the Central States intensified during August and caused a sharp reduction in yield propects. The September 1 forecast is 149 million bushels above the 1954 crop.

The mid-summer drought was severe in the western part of the Corn Belt but less severe in the Great Lakes area. High temperatures during silking caused a poor fill and a large acreage is being diverted to silage and forage in the western part of the Belt. The high temperatures hastened maturity thus lessening possible frost damage. Yield prospects during August declined about 13 bushels in Iowa and Nebraska and 7 to 8 bushels per acre in South Dakota, Kansas and Missouri. Drought also curtailed yields in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. Indiana expectations are the same as August 1, and Ohio shows an improvement of 3 bushels per acre.

Hurricanes swept along the Atlantic Coast areas during the last half of August. High winds and torrential rains twisted, crossed and flattened a large acreage from North Carolina northward through Southern New England. Losses were severe. However, heavy rains furnished needed moisture for the crop in Eastern States. Part of the crop was too far advanced to be helped by the rains but late corn was greatly benefited.

About 50 percent of the corn was harvested in Central Texas by September 1, and harvest started by that date in many Southern States. Prospects for a very good crop remained favorable in practically all Southern, Rocky Mountain and Pacific States although drought severely damaged some non-irrigated corn in a number of Western areas.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at nearly 917 million bushels, an increase of about 6 million bushels from the August 1 estimate. This is 5.5 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 21 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The change from a month ago is due almost entirely to a gain in other spring wheat, though durum showed a slight increase. As usual the August 1 estimate of Winter Wheat is carried forward to September 1.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat increased nearly 6 million bushels during August and is now indicated at 227 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 27 percent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels but 21 percent smaller than average. The indicated yield per harvested acre for the U. S., at 16.9 bushels, is 5.0 bushels above last year and 2.3 bushels above average.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 213 million bushels, nearly 6 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The 1955 crop is 23 percent more than the 1954 production but 16 percent below average.

Yields in most States were above earlier expectations as harvesting operations progressed rapidly under favorable August weather and were nearing completion by September 1. High temperatures beginning in late July and continuing into August hastened plant development, pushed fields to early maturity and enabled most of the acreage to escape serious rust damage. Yields in Washington were not up to earlier expectations as limited moisture during the high temperatures in July caused more serious losses than expected. The crop was of good quality and high protein content. The yield per acre for the United States at 16.9 bushels is above the 1954 yield of 12.6 and the average of 14.8 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is estimated at 14.3 million bushels, practically unchanged from August 1, less than half the average but more than 2⅓ times as large as last year. The crop matured at an early date as plant development was pushed along rapidly by high temperatures during July and early August. Crop maturity in most areas ran ahead of serious rust infestation though some late fields were heavily infested with stem rust and suffered serious loss. Harvesting operations progressed rapidly during August and by September 1 were well along toward completion. The quality of the grain was generally very good.

The durum production estimate does not include durum being grown in Montana. The acreage in Montana may be as large as 250,000 acres and assuming durum yields about the same as for other spring wheat, production would total about 5½ million bushels. Durum acreage and production are included in other spring wheat estimates for Montana.

OATS: The oats crop is estimated at 1,636 million bushels. Not only is this the largest crop of record, but it is also one of the best quality, heaviest yielding and highest test-weight crops that has ever been harvested. This year's crop is 136 million bushels larger than 1954 production and 313 million bushels above the 10-year average. Favorable weather conditions for harvesting continued into August and by September 1 oats had been harvested except in extreme Northern and Mountain areas.

Production in the 12 North Central States-the Corn Belt - is estimated at 1,318 million bushels, which is 81 percent of the total United States crop. Yields, based on combining returns, raised estimates above last month's forecast in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, but lowered them in Missouri and Nebraska. Generally, this year's oats crop matured before heat and moisture shortage became serious. Harvesting was earlier than average in practically all States in the North Central area, and mostly under ideal weather conditions. By September 1, practically all the oats in this area had been combined -- North Dakota, usually one of the latest harvesting States, had only 4 percent left unthreshed, practically all of which was along the Canadian Border.

In other late harvesting States with sizeable production, September 1 estimates were up from a month earlier in Maryland, New York, and Connecticut, but down in Maine, Vermont, Montana and Wyoming.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is down sharply from indications a month ago but is still a record. September 1 conditions point to a crop of 388 million bushels, 33 million bushels less than the August 1 forecast. The current production is 13 percent above last year, the previous record, and 62 percent above the 10-year average. The prospective yield of 21.1 bushels per acre this year compares with 20.1 bushels last year and the average of 19.9 bushels per acre.

Drought and extremely high temperatures during late July and much of August in the western part of the "Soybelt" resulted in severe damage to the crop. Elsewhere prospects remained about the same as a month ago or showed slight improvement. In the drought area, the crop matured too rapidly and as a result the size of beans is smaller than usual. A considerable acreage in the main belt had begun to turn yellow by the end of the month and some combining had started in southern and central Illinois and in Missouri.

Of the major States, Iowa and Missouri were the hardest hit by adverse weather with expected yields 4 to 5 bushels less than indicated last month. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, still has a good crop in prospect although there was some deterioration from the excellent prospects a month ago. Fields in that State vary widely as to stage of development, but generally the crop is further advanced than last year and usual. Conditions improved in Ohio during the month with a near-record yield indicated. Although prospects declined slightly in Indiana, the State has an excellent crop with reported yield the highest of record.

In the South Atlantic and South Central areas, prospects remained the same as a month ago or improved in all producing States except Arkansas. In that State, most of the crop is still in excellent condition, but dry weather in the heavy producing northeast section lowered the State's prospective yield per acre to 20 bushels -- from 22 bushels on August 1.

BARLEY: Barley production, now estimated at 387 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the August 1 forecast. The crop, however, is the second largest of record, being exceeded only by the 429 million bushels produced in 1942. The current crop compares with 370 million bushels last year and the 1944-53 average of 267 million bushels.

September 1 estimated yields remained unchanged from last month in North Dakota, the principal producing State, but decreased one bushel per acre in both Minnesota and Montana. Yield outturns also were lower than expected in Wyoming and Washington. Elsewhere, yields were mostly the same as forecast last month.

Disease damage was widespread through North Dakota and Minnesota. Hot weather at filling time and green bugs on late planted acreage along the Canadian border in these States caused further damage. Quality of the crop is disappointing. Shriveled kernels and poor filling resulted in low test weights throughout most of the Northern Plains States. Yields and quality were generally satisfactory in California and the East North Central States.

Production set a new high record in North Dakota where most of the diverted wheat acreage was planted to barley. In other major barley producing States, the crop was above last year and also above average.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 48.7 million equivalent 100 pound bags, 1.6 percent more than the August 1 forecast, as yield prospects improved in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The crop is expected to be 17 percent less than in 1954 and the smallest since 1952, due to the smaller acreage for harvest as a result of acreage allotments. The record high yield, indicated at 2,686 pounds per acre - 239 pounds more than the 1954 yield and 465 pounds above average - reflects the favorable conditions of rice in all areas.

In the southern area, (including Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas) production is indicated to be 37.8 million bags, 10.2 million bags less than last year. Harvest activity is general in Louisiana and Texas where record high yields per acre are reported. Harvest in Mississippi and Arkansas began during the last week in August under generally favorable conditions.

In California, favorable weather during August promoted rapid development and although the crop is somewhat later than usual, some fields are expected to be harvested during late September.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The prospective production of sorghum grain, estimated at 226.8 million bushels, is 15 percent less than the August 1 forecast, but 11 percent larger than last year's crop. It is 3 percent less than the record crop of 1950. Indicated yield of 17.1 bushels per acre is 1.9 bushels less than in 1954 and 1.3 bushels below average. This year's large crop is attributed to the increased acreage expected to be harvested for grain.

Because of dry weather during most of August, prospective yields of sorghum grain declined in the major producing States of Texas, Kansas,

Oklahoma and Nebraska, and also in Missouri and South Dakota. Prospects improved slightly in all other States except Indiana, Arkansas and Louisiana, where they remained unchanged from last month.

Harvest is now active in the Southern High and Low Rolling Plains of Texas where fair to good yields from early acreage are reported. Extreme droughty conditions caused an almost complete failure of sorghums for grain in the Lower Coastal Bend area of Texas, but good yields were harvested from irrigated acreage in the Lower Valley and in central counties of the State. The crop is late in Kansas, but is holding up fairly well despite dry weather. The driest July and August of record sharply reduced prospective yields in Nebraska.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 18.9 million bags (100-pounds uncleaned basis), slightly above last month, about the same as a year ago and 9 percent above average.

Crop prospects for dry beans are extremely variable, ranging from very poor in Michigan to excellent in most of the western States. In the Northeast bean area, conditions improved in New York due to abundant rains during August but the crop shows a wide range of maturity. August rains caused additional blossoming and setting of beans. The proportion of these late beans that will mature before frost is problematical. The Michigan crop suffered further deterioration during August as the month was the hottest of record. The western part of the State, where the colored beans are grown, was also hit by drought. The yield for the State is estimated at 780 pounds per acre, the lowest since 1947.

Yield prospects improved in the Northwest bean area with all States, except Montana, reporting higher yields than a month ago. Idaho, the heaviest producing State in the group, had excellent growing conditions and the crop made rapid progress, partially overcoming the effects of some late planting. The Pinto producing States of the Southwest area also report improved prospects from a month ago, mainly because of better moisture conditions on the dry land acreage. Colorado showed a substantial increase over last month as rains occurred in the Southwest non-irrigated sections. California prospects remained uniformly good on September 1 with no change reported from a month ago. However, extremely high temperature since the first of September is causing concern, especially to producers of Large Limas.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 2,833,000 bags (100-pound uncleaned basis), a decline of about 3.5 percent from prospects on August 1. This is the second smallest crop since 1940, one-fifth below last year and only three-fifths of average.

September 1 indications point to a yield of only 984 pounds per acre compared with 1,300 pounds last year and the average of 1,228 pounds. Yield prospects declined during the month in both Idaho and Washington, the major producing States. In the Palouse area, the late crop did not turn out as well as expected earlier. There was a good late bloom but the set was poor. In the smaller producing States, gains in North Dakota and Oregon were more than offset by decreases in Montana and California. Other producing States reported no change from a month ago.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,689 million pounds, an increase of 9 percent over the August 1 estimate. This is 65 percent above last year's crop of 1,023 million pounds, but 12 percent below the 1944-53 average. The yield is estimated at 1,020 pounds per acre, only 20 pounds below the 1,040 pound record yield in 1953.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, prospective production is up 2 percent from a month ago. Peanuts in this area were needing rain the first of August and hurricanes Connie and Diane amply provided the need and vines made heavy growth. However, additional rains through the remainder of August and into September have proved excessive and peanuts on low ground and heavy soils which were in the pegging stage have experienced some rot. A period of dry weather is badly needed to prevent losses in these spots. In the Southeastern Area, production prospects increased materially during August and the estimate is now 868 million pounds. The indicated yield of 1,024 pounds per acre is a record for this area, exceeding the previous record yield in 1953 by 56 pounds. Weather during August was favorable for development of the crop although rainfall the latter part of the month interfered with harvesting in many areas. A favorable growing season has made it possible for plants to overcome poor stands by increased production per plant. Harvesting of the Spanish crop is now well advanced and moisture supplies now appear ample to assure the maturity of the Runner crop which will be harvested beginning around September 10-15.

Prospective production in the Southwest Area is also up from August. A production of 322 million pounds is now indicated. This is an increase of 5 percent over the August estimate. Peanuts in this area were beginning to suffer from dry weather, but rains during the last two days of the month provided moisture supplies which seem adequate to insure the maturity of the crop in this area.

HAY: The crop of all hay is now forecast at 108.5 million tons. This production, less than 1 percent below that indicated a month ago, is still the largest crop of record, and exceeds the 1954 crop by over 4 million tons.

Dry weather during August in several important West North Central States reduced yields of late cuttings. Production is 12 percent below earlier expectations in South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas as a group and 3 and 1 percent, respectively, in Missouri and Iowa. However, these declining prospects were partly offset by improved growing conditions, resulting from beneficial rains received during the past month in Atlantic, South Central and some Western States.

Prospective production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures declined more than any other kind because hot, dry weather during August centered in several leading alfalfa States. Production is forecast at 51.7 million tons, down 3 percent from last month but remains the largest crop of record. Growth in some dryland fields from South Dakota to Kansas and fringe areas has been at a standstill and many meadows will not make a third cutting. Some fields were grazed. Yields in other fields will be light. However, good cuttings were already taken earlier in the season and a record National crop of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures was already assured by September 1.

Prospective production of clover, timothy and clover and grasses, forecast at 26.7 million tons, is up 4 percent from last month. In the Atlantic regions and the Lake States some second cuttings, not expected earlier in the season, will be made following several weeks of favorable growing weather and adequate moisture.

A lespedeza crop of 4.8 million tons was in prospect on September 1. Cutting of lespedeza got underway during August. Yield per acre for the U. S. is about one-third larger than last year and a little above average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 9.9 million tons, 2 percent below last year and 20 percent below average. Yields of this hay are about equal to last year's low levels, but much below average. Dry, hot weather stunted growth and cured wild hay stands unusually early from South Dakota to Kansas. Cutting was completed in August in Kansas and was in full swing in areas northward.

FLAXSEED: The flaxseed crop is forecast at 43 million bushels, about 2 percent less than a month ago. This production would be the third largest of record, 4 percent larger than last year, and a fifth larger than average. Improved prospects in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Montana only partially offset lower prospective yields in Minnesota and South Dakota. The indicated U. S. yield of 8.5 bushels per acre compares with 7.3 bushels in 1954 and the average of 9.2 bushels.

Extremely high temperatures starting about mid-July and continuing well into August lowered yield prospects in Minnesota and South Dakota. In North Dakota, leading flaxseed State, the indicated yield did not change during August. By September 1, harvest in these three important producing States was more advanced than usual, being about four-fifths completed in South Dakota and virtually completed in Minnesota. In North Dakota, about 60 percent of the acreage had been either harvested or was in the swath. Harvest was starting in eastern counties of Montana and was expected to progress rapidly during early September.

BROOMCORN: The broomcorn crop is estimated at 43,100 tons, 1,100 tons or nearly 3 percent above the August 1 forecast. Compared with a month ago, production is up 100 tons in Illinois, and 1,200 tons in Texas. Prospects declined 200 tons in Kansas and remained the same in Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In Texas, indicated yields in the old established dryland areas of production were about the same as a month ago. However, production in new areas, primarily under irrigation, exceeded the expectations of a month earlier. Growing conditions in the Panhandle area have been good and yield prospects are very favorable with harvest getting underway in late August.

Quality is good in Illinois with around half of the crop harvested by September 1. In Kansas, continued drought cut broomcorn prospects considerably during the month. In central and south-central counties of Oklahoma, about 85 percent of the crop was harvested prior to September 1. Around 20 percent of the crop had been harvested in the west-central dwarf area of Beckham

and Roger Mills Counties with harvest expected to get underway about mid-September in Panhandle counties of northwestern Oklahoma. While some broomcorn fields deteriorated during August in Colorado as a result of hot, dry weather, much of the acreage benefitted from showers. In New Mexico, where July rains were favorable, soils were becoming dry in late August with production prospects holding at about the level indicated a month ago.

HOPS: Hop production is now forecast at 37,946,000 pounds, 12 percent below last year and 29 percent below the 10-year average. Above-average yields per acre are expected in each State except Washington. Harvest started and about mid-August in California in late August in the Northwest States. Washington weather to date has been favorable for thorough and clean picking. In Oregon, considerable shattering is reported as a result of continued warm, dry weather during late July and August. Early yields are not holding up to expectations in Oregon and California.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is forecast at 108,201,000 bushels -- 1 percent less than the 1954 crop but 2 percent above the average. Prospects increased about 800,000 bushels during August. In most eastern areas, good rains during August improved sizes. The Eastern States have about 42 percent of the total commercial crop this year compared with 50 percent last year. The Central States have about 14 percent of the total, about the same share as last year. The Western States account for about 44 percent of the crop, compared with 36 percent in 1954.

In several important eastern areas, apple prospects were improved by good rains during August, increasing sizes after dry weather in July and early August. The New England crop is expected to be considerably above average. The August hurricans brought heavy rains to some areas of New England but were accompanied by little wind. Harvest of McIntosh started shortly after Labor Day in Connecticut. In New York, improvement in size prospects offset some loss from wind in the Lake Ontario area. In the Hudson Valley, very heavy crops of McIntosh and Cortlands are in prospect. Spot picking of McIntosh was getting underway by September 1. Harvest dates will be near normal in all areas in the State. New Jersey prospects were reduced slightly by heavy winds in August. Harvest of McIntosh began about September 1 and Delicious are expected to be available in volume by September 12. In Pennsylvania, there was some wind loss in the Berks-Lehigh area but all areas benefitted from the ample rains in August. Considerable cracking is reported in some areas after the rains, particularly on the Stayman variety.

Production in the South Atlantic States is expected to total less than one-half of the large 1954 crop. Maryland apple prospects improved during August despite some wind damage on the Eastern Shore and in north central areas. Picking of Delicious started about September 1 in the early areas but will not be underway until September 20-25 in western Maryland. In Virginia, ample rainfall in August assured better than usual size. The important northern counties have good crops of unusually good quality, except for scattered hail damage. The crop in other areas was cut sharply by the late-March freeze and many growers reduced their spray program. Harvest will be earlier than usual. The West Virginia crop is sizing well and insects and diseases have been well controlled.

Ohio prospects improved considerably with adequate rainfall in August. Good sizes and quality are indicated. In Illinois, sizing was slow during the hot, dry weather through most of August. Harvest is a week to ten days earlier than usual. In Michigan, hot, dry weather prevailed until August 29 when most fruit areas received ample moisture. With the set reduced by an early-May freeze, sizing has been generally satisfactory despite dry weather. Harvest will be about a week earlier than usual. Hot, dry weather during August reduced Wisconsin prospects.

Prospects continue favorable for above average crops in the Northwest. In Washington, August weather was ideal for sizing and Jonathans have good size. Winesaps are expected to be small, unless warm, sunny weather continues later than usual. Harvest will be considerably later than usual on all varieties. Oregon prospects continue to improve for an above-average crop of Delicious indicated in all areas. Prospects for Newtowns are not as favorable. In California, the important Newtown variety did not size as well as expectedduring the cool weather through most of August. Harvest of the Gravenstein crop was nearing completion by September 1 and Newtown harvest is expected to start in late September.

PEACHES: The peach crop is now estimated at 48,773,000 bushels, 20 percent less than last year and 29 percent below average. Due to spring freeze damage in 12 Southern States, 1955 production in these States is too small to warrant an estimate. Production in New York and New England is estimated at 1,544,000 bushels, 26 percent above last year but slightly below average. Production in the Middle Atlantic States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland is estimated at 5,554,000 bushels, 20 percent below 1954 and 16 percent below average. In the North Central States, production is estimated at 3,548,000 bushels, 40 percent below 1954 and 53 percent below average. The Western states are expected to produce 38,127,000 bushels of peaches, 5 percent above 1954 but slightly below average.

August rains throughout the north-central and eastern States were too late to benefit peaches in most areas and there were moderate declines in production prospects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas and Delaware. In the West, conditions were favorable for the development of the peach crop. Production for Colorado, New Mexico and California is larger than indicated a month ago.

Harvest of the near-average crop in New York and New England is expected to reach a peak in early September with completion about the end of the month. Harvest of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania crops is expected to continue in volume through the middle of September.

The Michigan crop is estimated at 82 percent of 1954 and only 56 percent of average. The peak of harvest is expected during the first week of September with completion about September 20.

The Colorado crop is placed at 5 percent below 1954 but 21 percent above average. The peak of harvest is expected to be passed by September 7. In Washington, where the crop is 67 percent more than 1954 and 33 percent above average, peak harvest is expected during the first three weeks of September.

Relatively cool weather in California during the summer has been favorable for the development of both clingstone and freestone peaches and production is expected to be 31,919,000 bushels, consisting of 20,668,000 bushels of clingstones and 11,251,000 bushels of freestones. The crop is late and harvest of clingstones is expected to continue in good volume through the first 10 days of September and end about September 25. The peak of harvest of freestones was passed by the end of August but late peaches for fresh use are expected to be on the market until early October.

PEARS: The pear crop is forecast at 30,510,000 bushels--slightly above last season's crop but 1 percent below average. The Bartlett pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 20,601,000 bushels -- about the same as the 1954 crop and 8 percent above average. The production of other varieties in these States is estimated at 7,247,000 bushels -- 23 percent above last year and 6 percent above average.

The California crop of Bartletts turned out moderately less than forecast earlier and is below last year but above average. Harvest will be virtually completed by September 10. Quantities used for canning, drying and fresh sales are each expected to be considerably less than last season. The crop of other pears is below last year and average. The crop of Hardy pears is nearly all harvested. Sizes averaged smaller than usual and cullage was heavy.

Washington and Oregon have crops above last year and above average for both Bartletts and other pears. Harvest of Bartletts is in full swing in nearly all areas of these States. The season is later than usual. The size of Bartletts is generally smaller than usual because of the heavy set. Harvest of most fall and winter pears in these States will be underway by mid-September and will extend into October. D'Anjou sizes are generally satisfactory with some larger than desired by shippers.

The New York pear crop is turning out satisfactorily. Heavy rains on August 12 and 13, and later rains, have been beneficial. Harvest of Bartletts is about completed and harvest of other varieties is underway. The season is early this year. The Michigan pear crop is turning out above last year and above average despite spring frost damage. A much larger production in Allegan County more than offset the reduction in Berrien and Van Buren Counties. Much of the fruit is maturing with frost marks, but most of these pears are going to processors.

Prospects continue good to excellent in New England and in the other northern and western States. The southern States, however, have a near-failure because of spring freeze damage.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 3,134,100 tons, 22 percent above 1954 and 7 percent above average. There was a small decline in prospects since August 1 for European-type grapes produced in California and Arizona. A slight improvement in prospects for American-type grapes in New York, Michigan and North Carolina was more than offset by declines in other States.

The relatively cool weather of early summer continued through August in the principal grape producing areas of California. All grapes in that State are later than normal. Raisin variety grape production is estimated at 1,670,000 tons --34 percent above 1954 and 6 percent above average. Wine variety production is estimated at 614,000 tons--3 percent above 1954 and 4 percent above average. Table variety grapes are estimated at 632,000 tons--30 percent above 1954 and 8 percent above average.

Cutting of grapes for raisins in California began during the last week of August but was not expected to be heavy until after Labor Day. Harvest of early wine varieties began in late August and is expected to advance rapidly as later varieties reach maturity. Harvest of Tokays began on September 2 but volume shipments are not expected before September 10. The main harvest of Emperors for storage and shipment is expected to begin about September 20. Harvest of the Arizona grape crop was completed in July.

Production in the Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan--is 24 percent below last year but 15 percent above average. The early August rains were beneficial to grapes in New York. Rains and warm weather during August were favorable for grapes in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Michigan crop shows satisfactory development during August. Harvest for market is under way in these States and harvest for processing will become active about September 15.

The Arkansas grape crop is forecast at 2,200 tons, less than half of 1954 production and only a fourth of average. Harvest of Concords was in full swing on September 1.

The Washington crop is estimated at 55,000 tons, 77 percent more than the 1954 crop and more than double the average of 24,510 tons. Harvest is expected to begin about September 19 in the earliest district.

CITRUS: Prospects for the 1955-56 citrus crops are good to excellent in Florida and California but only fair to good in Texas and Arizona. Florida citrus received scattered showers during August but moisture is still deficient and some areas need rain badly. However, trees and fruit are generally in good condition. The first harvest of early oranges and grapefruit is expected by the last week in September.

Texas received scattered rain during August and irrigation water continues im ample supply. Trees and fruit are in good condition but only a fair-sized crop is in prospect because a March freeze caught the trees in bloom and left only a light set of fruit.

Arizona citrus trees have a light set because of cold weather during the bloom period. Prospects in California continue favorable for nearly all citrus crops. The navel crop in central California has a light set but sizes are larger than usual. Harvest of this crop usually starts about the second week in November, the first California citrus of the new season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 91,100 tons--16 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. California weather during August was favorable for plums and late varieties made exceptionally good size. Marketing of late plums will continue through most of September. In Michigan, size and quality have been satisfactory. Harvest was earlier than usual but picking of the later varieties will continue through September.

The California prune crop is forecast at 146,000 tons (dry basis), 18 percent less than last year and 16 percent below average. First pickings showed poor quality due to cracks and heavy dry-away but good quality is expected on the bulk of the crop to be harvested in later pickings in September.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is expected to total 106,400 tons (fresh basis). This is 57 percent more than the short 1954 crop and about equal to the average. Development is later than usual in all areas of the Northwest. In Idaho, harvest will become general September 10-15. Excellent quality is expected this year. In the Yakima Valley of Washington, harvest of early Italian prunes was completed by September 1 and picking of regular Italians for fresh market had started. Picking for canning is expected to start about September 10. In the Milton-Freewater area of Oregon, picking of Italian prunes started about September 1 and will be active through September. In western Oregon, prospects declined somewhat during August with a heavier drop than usual. Harvest for processing is expected to start about September 20 and will continue into October.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 257,900 tons--66 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 10 percent above average. In California, cool weather slowed maturity and harvest of the large 1955 crop continued a few days into September. The tonnage used for canning was the largest in several years. In Washington, growers had stopped picking by September 1. In the Wenatchee area, a large tonnage of high quality apricots was left unharvested due to lack of market and canning demand late in the season.

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop is forecast at 1,111,700 barrels--9 percent above the 1954 crop and 33 percent above average. Production in each State, except Washington, is above last year and each State is above average.

The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 610,000 barrels--3 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. Growing conditions were favorable early in the season but growers have had a hectic time since early July. Weather in July was hot and dry and fire worms were serious. Heavy rains the first half of August provided an ample supply of water to mature the crop and it now appears that flood losses will not be heavy.

New Jersey expects a crop of 96,000 barrels--10 percent above 1954 and 17 percent above average. Frosts in May damaged many bogs, and drought later in the season reduced yields on many non-irrigated bogs. August rains improved production prospects. Wisconsin has prospects of a record crop of 315,000 barrels. Growing conditions have been favorable this season. The set was heavier than usual and the berries are large. Insect and disease damage has been light. Harvest will begin the second or third week in September. The Washington crop is forecast at 58,200 barrels--5 percent below last year but a third above average. Oregon cranberries are indicated at 32,500 barrels--8 percent above last year and almost twice average. The season is late again this year in these two States, and harvest is not expected to start until about October 1.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: The 1955-56 crop of avocados in Florida is forecast at 14,000 tons, 19 percent larger than the previous record crop of last season. Growers expect a 20 percent increase over last season in early varieties, a 30 percent increase in mid-season and a 10 percent increase in late varieties. Early varieties have been moving since early July but the heaviest volume will be marketed during October and November. In California, harvest of late varieties from the 1954 bloom continues in light volume.

The California fig crop continued rather slow development during the cool weather through most of August. Harvest of the Adriatic and Mission varieties began about August 25 and harvest of Calimyrnas about September 1. Harvest of Kadotas for canning was expected to begin in early September.

Olive prospects in California continue below-average. Production of Mission variety in the Oroville District is expected to be very light and Sevillanos in the Corning District will be somewhat lighter than last year. The Manzanillo variety in Tulare County has better prospects but will not be a heavy crop.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is forecast at 35,600 tons--18 percent less than last year and 7 percent below the 10-year average. Many orchards in the Sacramento Valley have complete failures as a result of spring freeze damages. Harvest is under way. The average size is larger than usual.

The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 6,920 tons--20 percent less than last year and 10 percent below average. August weather was favorable for sizing and crop prospects improved somewhat during the month. The season is very late and harvesting is not expected to start before October 5.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is forecast at 79,000 tons--5 percent more than last year and 9 percent above average. The California crop developed satisfactorily during August although there was some sunburn damage. This damage is expected to affect quality more than tonnage. Size is generally good except for some orchards with a heavy set. Harvest was expected to begin shortly after Labor Day. In Oregon, weather to date has been more favorable for quality than last year. The harvest will be late--starting after mid-October.

PECANS: The pecan crop is forecast at 81,440,000 pounds--10 million pounds more than the prospect on August 1. Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana show improved prospects and no State has a decline. The total is 9 million pounds less than the 1954 crop and 60 million pounds less than average. The improved varieties are forecast at 20,600,000 pounds and seedling pecans at 60,840,000 pounds. March freezes in most areas of the South are responsible for the very short pecan crop this year with the damage much more severe in the east than in the west. Prospects are spotty in all States.

Georgia the most important State in the production of improved pecans, expects a total crop of only 4 million pounds this year compared with 20 million pounds last year and an average of 37 million pounds. The light crop has continued to shed heavily. The North Carolina and Florida crops are relatively better than the other eastern States and are above last year but below average. The South Carolina crop is less than a third of last year and about a fourth of average. The Alabama crop is indicated above last month's forecast but is only a fourth of the 1954 crop and an eighth of average. Mississippi is above last year but below average while Arkansas and Louisiana are above 1954 and about average.

Texas is usually the most important crop in the production of seedling pecans, but this season, with a total crop of 17,500,000 pounds in prospect, is second to Oklahoma. Oklahoma has prospects for a crop of 29 million pounds, which is twice that of last year and 51 percent larger than average.

POTATOES: While prospects for the production of potatoes declined 6,176,000 bushels during August, the indicated production of 392,539,000 bushels on September 1 is 10 percent above the 1954 crop. It is 2 percent below the 10 year average. The declines in prospects during the past month in the northern tier of the midwestern late States, Long Island and New Jersey were partially offset by improvement in Maine and Colorado. Drouth and high temperatures in August reduced yields in the mid-western States while the development in Long Island and New Jersey was not up to earlier indications. Weather conditions in Maine were favorable during August and timely rains in Colorado were beneficial to the crop. Rains accompanying the hurricanes, Connie and Diane, on the east coast in August caused some loss of acreage in the Connecticut Valley but alleviated the drouthy conditions in the mid-Atlantic States in early August.

Marketings from the summer and late summer crops in many areas were delayed because of unfavorable prices. Considerable acreage from these plantings was still to be harvested on September 1.

The crop in the 29 late States is placed at 313,527,000 bushels, about 2 percent less than forecast on August 1 but 9 percent above 1954 production and less than 1 percent below average. Prospects in the 9 eastern late States at 121,521,000 bushels is up 1,251,000 bushels from last month. In the 9 central late States, production prospects declined 10 percent, from 71,842,000 bushels to 64,960,000. Prospects in the 11 western States improved slightly during the month and the crop is now placed at 127,046,000 bushels.

Harvest of the late summer crop in Michigan and Minnesota was nearing completion while in Wisconsin, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California considerable summer acreage still remained to be harvested after September 1. Some acreage in Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, particularly red varieties, will not be harvested for shipment because of low prices.

Outlook for the fall or storage production in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota is lower than a month earlier due to drouth and high temperatures. The set in most of these States is below earlier expectations. Rains about September 1 were beneficial to the crop, especially to the very late acreage.

The Maine crop is forecast at 69,750,000 bushels, up 3,875,000 from a month ago. The Aroostook County crop has developed under very favorable conditions and on September 1 only a small percentage of the vines was top-killed. Many growers are planning to top-kill vines to facilitate harvesting but this is expected to be carried out too late to reduce the present estimate of yield per acre. Acreage lost in Massachusetts and Connecticut, by floods amounted to about 9 and 6 percent, respectively. The excessive rains in these two States also caused some rotting of potatoes on acreages which were expected to be harvested. In UpState New York, potatoes developed rather slowly in early August. The rains during mid-August were beneficial to some late acreage but were too late to overcome the retarding effects of the drouth and heat during July and August. On Long Island, the hot weather during late July and early August reduced the crop. The Cobbler variety apparently held up well while the Katahdin variety suffered most from the dry weather with vines maturing more rapidly than usual. Movement to date from Long Island has been slow because of labor difficulties at the start of harvest and low prices during August. Only about one-sixth of the acreage had been harvested to September 1. In Pennsylvania, rains alleviated the extreme dry condition over the eastern half of the State, but caused some vines of late varieties to start new growth and also some sprouting and rotting of tubers.

In Idaho, weather conditions during August were conducive to rapid growth. Prospects on September 1 remained the same as a month earlier. In the San Louis Valley of Colorado, rains during August were favorable for the development of the crop. Northern Colorado also received some good showers. Prospects for the late crop in Washington declined slightly during August. Frosts hit parts of the central Oregon potato crop in mid-August but missed the main producing areas. The crop in the Klamath-Tule Lake area of Oregon and California made good development during August but with the crop about two weeks late, it needs frost-free weather until after mid-September for maturing.

The crop in the 7 Intermediate States is placed at 20,314,000 bushels, 4 percent less than a month earlier but 26 percent above 1954 production. Lower prospects in New Jersey account for reduction. Harvest in New Jersey on September 1 was approximately one-third completed which is about one-half of the usual percentage harvested by this date. Wet fields slowed harvesting materially and low prices also made growers reluctant to dig. Some rotting of potatoes in the fields has been reported. In Delaware, considerable acreage still remained to be harvested on September 1. Usually harvest is nearly completed in the State by the end of August.

Production in the 13 early States is placed at 58,698,000 bushels, 13 percent above the 1954 crop but 5 percent below average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 36,137,000 bushels -- 21 percent above the short crop of 29,880,000 bushels in 1954 but 23 percent below the 1944-53 average. The present forecast is about one-half of one percent above the August 1 estimate as current yields equal or exceed those of a month earlier in all States except New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and North Carolina.

In Louisiana, where more than a fourth of the Nation's sweetpotatoes will be harvested this season, the crop made about normal growth during August. However, excessive rains reportedly caused some deterioration in poorly drained fields. Harvesting of early fields made fairly good progress during the month.

Rains during August in New Jersey resulted in heavy vine growth but the tubers did not set proportionately. Most growers attribute the light set of tubers to the very dry and hot weather in late July. Abundant rainfall during August increased prospects in Maryland and Virginia. Harvesting of the commercial crop on the Eastern Shore is well underway. In North Carolina, hard packing rains for the past several weeks have reduced yields.

Harvest is in progress in the East Texas commercial area with prospects for excellent yields. The California crop experienced favorable conditions during August and the production outlook remains the same as a month ago.

TOBACCO: Production of all U. S. tobacco types is now placed at 2,259 million pounds, an increase of nearly 1 percent above the forecast of a month ago.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,517 million pounds, the largest crop in history. Heavy fertilization, the use of improved varieties, closer spacing of plants, and almost ideal weather combined to produce a record average yield per acre of 1,526 pounds, compared with the previous high of

1,312 pounds in 1950. In eastern Virginia and North Carolina, wind and rain brought by the hurricanes caused some "drowning" of plants and damage to unharvested leaves, and some tobacco was lost in fields because of over-ripening. However, these losses have been more than offset by an over-all improvement resulting from the additional moisture.

Harvest of type 11 has been unusually early and was well over half complete by August 31. Most of type 12 was in barns by the beginning of this month and marketing is underway. Auction markets in Georgia and Florida (type 14) closed on August 31. By that date the harvest of type 13 (grown in South Carolina and adjacent areas of North Carolina) was virtually complete and marketing was in full swing.

The forecast of burley production at 500 million pounds is 7 million pounds less than a month earlier. The principal burley area in the Blue Grass and northern areas of Kentucky had an unusually wet spring and early summer. Tobacco plants made quick "flash" growth, with roots close to the surface. The hot, dry August weather caused the crop to ripen quickly, with thin leaves and many small plants. Although prospects in this area are lower than last month, the outlook in other sections of the Belt is very favorable. Parts of southern Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina have had almost optimum weather, and record yields per acre seem assured in these sections.

The Maryland tobacco crop (type 32) suffered serious loss as a result of high winds and torrential rains during the August 12-22 period. Losses were caused by "drowning," wind damage, and increased insect and disease activity. Production is now forecast at 33.2 million pounds, down 24 percent from the August 1 estimate.

Favorable weather during August brought improved prospects for Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos.

Floods and water-logged fields in the Connecticut River Valley following hurricane "Diane" caused heavy damage to tobacco. Considerable "drowning" of unharvested Broadleaf (type 51) and Havana Seed (type 52) occurred in bottom lands and low pockets. However, well over half of these crops had been harvested before the storm. The shadegrown crop (type 61), which is gathered by priming, had been more than three-fourths harvested before the storm. A few barns full or partly full of tobacco were substantially submerged in flood water. The quality of tobacco harvested after the storm will be generally poor. Losses from pole sweat are likely to be heavy as weather conditions have been too wet for satisfactory curing.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 12,219,000 tons, about 1 percent more than August 1 prospects, but 13 percent below last year's record 14,091,000 tons. However, the indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre is the highest on record, exceeding the previous record of 16.2 tons in 1953.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for growth and development of the crop during the month. The hot August weather was generally beneficial where water supplies were adequate. In Wisconsin, Illinois and southern Minnesota, however, hot, dry weather retarded the crop somewhat. Late August rains in Michigan relieved the dry situation there and supplied sufficient moisture to complete growth of the crop.

Harvesting of sugar beets is well under way in California with yields coming up to earlier expectations. Harvesting is scheduled to begin in most other States by the end of September.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is now forecast at 7,056,000 tons, 6 percent below last year, but 7 percent above the 1944-53 average. The yield per acre is now expected to equal last year's record of 24.2 tons per acre.

The crop made excellent progress in Louisiana during August with rainfall ample and in some cases excessive. Insect and disease damage has been very light to date. Florida cane continued to make favorable progress during the month.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition on September 1 averaged 68 percent of normal--above the last 2 years, but otherwise the lowest condition for the date since 1937. Heavy rains accompanying hurricanes "Connie" and "Diane" greatly improved pastures in the Middle and North Atlantic States. However, hot and dry weather during August resulted in sharp deterioration of pasture conditions in the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Plains States. In the southeastern and western areas, pastures were generally in about average condition for September 1.

Pastures deteriorated sharply during August under continued hot, dry weather over most of the Midwest. Hardest hit were the western Cornbelt and the central Great Plains States. (See pasture map on page 6.) Drought conditions were reported over most of Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa, and southeastern South Dakota. In these States, September 1 pasture condition ranged from 30 points to 44 points below average. In Oklahoma, pasture feed was short and dry in the western half of the State, but improved by late August rains in the East. In Texas, pastures were good to excellent along the eastern and upper coastal areas, but were dry and short in most other areas. However, in South Texas late August rains should improve range and pasture feed.

High temperatures and lack of moisture also adversely affected pasture feed in the western Great Lake States resulting in pasture conditions on September 1 being below average and a year earlier in Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Pasture condition also declined during August in Ohio and Indiana; however, pastures were furnishing above average feed for September 1 in those States.

In the Atlantic Coast States from North Carolina through the New England States, pastures benefited greatly from the hurricane rains. In many areas, grass made spring-like growth and by September 1 was furnishing excellent feed for livestock. In South Carolina and Georgia and the Gulf Coast States, pastures were furnishing good feed, with pasture conditions substantially better than the dry, short conditions of a year earlier. In the Central Mississippi Valley States, grass feed condition declined during August, but pastures were supplying good feed with the September 1 conditions; also sharply above a year earlier.

Pasture feed condition showed some decline during August in Montana and the Pacific Northwest, but was average or better for September 1. In Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona conditions were improved markedly by August rains. In California, pasture and range feed condition was about average with dry feed of good quality.

MILK PRODUCTION: During August, milk production totaled 10,616 million pounds, 1 percent above August 1954, but 4 percent short of the record for the month established a decade ago. Effects of dry, hot weather in the Midwest was partially offset by liberal supplemental feeding, while in the East, milk production responded to rapidly improving green feed following the hurricane rains.

Production during August was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with 2.07 pounds of milk daily, about 10 percent less than the 1944-53 average for the month. In the first 8 months of 1955, milk production totaled 87.8 billion pounds, almost equal to last year's record high for the period.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.05 pounds, continuing the record high level of recent months and 7 percent above average. Regionally, production per cow ranged from 4 to 12 percent above average. In the South, where pastures have been good, production was well above a year ago, and in other regions, moderately above. Crop correspondents reported 70.3 percent of their milk cows in production on September 1, a slightly higher percentage than on that date in either of the past two years, but below average for September 1.

Among the 33 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, new high records for August were established this year in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, and California. On the other hand, in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Wyoming, milk production was the lowest for the month in records covering about a quarter century. Production was generally above a year earlier in the eastern States, in the western Great Lakes area, in the interior South, and in parts of the West. However, it was below last year in a number of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States. Wisconsin, with 1,344 million pounds, led all States in August milk output, followed by California with 636 million pounds, and Minnesota with 612 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	August average 1944-53	August 1954	July 1955	August 1955	State	August average 1944-53	August 1954	July 1955	August 1955
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	93	92	94	93	Ga.	107	112	113	112
Pa.	474	497	532	518	Ky.	248	248	267	261
Ohio	490	501	547	519	Tenn.	237	244	249	248
Ind.	348	343	363	341	Ala.	123	124	130	123
Ill.	476	440	467	436	Miss.	140	143	156	147
Mich.	489	497	531	514	Ark.	133	126	145	133
Wis.	1,272	1,312	1,585	1,344	Okla.	201	160	185	173
Minn.	625	576	764	612	Texas	317	269	284	266
Iowa	569	518	572	508	Mont.	57	49	56	48
Mo.	407	416	464	447	Idaho	116	131	146	132
N.Dak.	186	171	202	172	Wyo.	24	21	22	19
S.Dak.	139	119	145	123	Utah	56	57	66	59
Nebr.	217	197	219	190	Wash.	163	161	174	164
Kans.	242	213	222	211	Oreg.	118	120	131	117
Va.	184	196	197	204	Calif.	523	609	658	636
W.Va.	80	74	86	79	Other States	1,474	1,526	1,715	1,448
N.C.	147	155	159	161	U.S.	10,529	10,474	11,704	10,616
S.C.	54	57	58	58					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,895 million eggs in August, a record high for the month--5 percent more than in August last year and 23 percent above the 1944-53 average. Production was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases from last year ranged from 2 percent in the West to 12 percent in the South Central. In the North Atlantic States, production was only slightly above a year ago. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 46,732 million eggs, 4 percent more than during the same period in 1954 and 11 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in August was 15.2 eggs per layer, compared with 14.6 eggs last year and the average of 13.5 eggs. Rate of lay was above last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic where it was down 2 percent. Increases ranged from 2 percent in the West to 11 percent in the South Central. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 134 eggs, compared with 131 last year and the average of 122 eggs.

There were 323 million layers in the Nation's farm flocks in August--1 percent more than a year earlier and 9 percent above average. Numbers of layers were above last year in all areas except the West where they were about the same. Increases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States. The increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was 4.2 percent, compared with 7.1 percent last year and the average of 2 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 536 million--3 percent less than a year earlier and the average. Holdings were below a year earlier in all parts of the country. Decreases ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic States to 4 percent in the West North Central. On September 1 about 39 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age, compared with 40 percent a year ago and the average of 46 percent.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 206,671,000--7 percent less than a year ago and 19 percent below average. All areas of the country showed decreases in numbers of pullets not of laying age. Decreases ranged from 2 percent in the South Atlantic States to 9 percent in the West North Central and South Central.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 39.4 cents per dozen, compared with 35.2 cents in mid-July and 37.4 cents a year earlier.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.1 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 24.5 cents on July 15 and 22.0 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 18.9 cents and commerical broilers 26.8 cents, compared with 16.8 and 24.9 cents, respectively, in mid-August last year.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 29.6 cents per pound, compared with 27.8 cents a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was $3.54 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.90 last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable in mid-August than a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	UNITED STATES
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	48,351	56,082	77,380	30,096	56,431	30,033	298,873
1954	65,291	65,197	76,670	31,579	53,346	37,637	329,720
1955	66,619	64,149	76,730	31,132	53,197	37,578	329,405
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	39,219	53,819	84,345	21,248	36,723	18,799	254,152
1954	42,309	44,393	71,993	17,766	26,140	18,442	221,043
1955	39,940	42,662	65,658	17,393	23,683	17,335	206,671
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/						
	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	87,569	109,901	162,224	51,344	93,155	48,832	553,026
1954	107,600	109,590	148,663	49,345	79,486	56,079	550,763
1955	106,559	106,811	142,388	48,525	76,880	54,913	536,076
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS SEPTEMBER 1						
	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	46.8	42.2	43.1	36.3	33.4	46.0	41.3
1954	52.8	45.4	44.6	42.3	37.1	53.8	46.0
1955	51.7	46.7	46.5	44.8	39.8	54.6	47.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	36.9	24.0	36.0	474	312	468
N.H.	43.2	43.0	45.0	567	645	630
Vt.	42.4	42.0	45.0	2,602	2,856	3,060
Mass.	44.4	46.0	46.0	1,656	1,656	1,702
R.I.	41.5	33.0	45.0	310	231	360
Conn.	44.1	47.0	45.0	1,871	1,880	1,845
N.Y.	40.4	42.0	43.0	26,326	29,568	30,573
N.J.	47.2	48.0	44.0	8,823	9,600	9,064
Pa.	44.3	46.0	43.0	59,537	63,204	58,480
Ohio	50.1	62.0	62.0	177,847	232,066	234,360
Ind.	49.7	53.5	57.0	226,523	256,104	275,595
Ill.	52.0	49.5	54.0	462,296	449,312	499,986
Mich.	38.6	44.0	45.0	65,268	83,028	90,000
Wis.	47.0	57.5	50.0	120,618	154,445	139,650
Minn.	43.0	50.5	47.0	236,380	277,043	273,305
Iowa	50.0	52.5	43.0	540,971	540,015	459,971
Mo.	35.8	16.5	38.0	149,188	69,201	160,968
N.Dak.	21.4	21.0	23.0	25,530	25,704	29,831
S.Dak.	27.8	29.0	20.0	108,013	115,913	83,140
Nebr.	30.4	28.0	15.5	228,658	196,000	104,160
Kans.	25.1	19.0	16.5	67,224	39,558	29,882
Del.	34.2	31.0	37.0	4,992	5,270	6,364
Md.	42.4	41.0	45.0	19,489	18,778	20,610
Va.	36.4	33.0	43.0	37,806	30,063	38,399
W.Va.	38.2	45.0	44.0	9,925	9,045	8,228
N.C.	28.4	24.0	34.0	62,641	50,784	69,802
S.C.	18.8	10.5	27.0	25,972	11,718	29,835
Ga.	14.8	10.5	21.5	46,217	29,642	63,726
Fla.	12.8	16.0	18.5	7,966	9,200	10,952
Ky.	34.1	31.0	41.0	75,945	66,433	82,574
Tenn.	28.2	21.5	34.0	59,793	40,484	59,534
Ala.	17.6	13.0	27.0	44,921	28,808	59,238
Miss.	19.3	17.0	29.0	40,087	27,234	45,066
Ark.	20.0	12.0	26.0	24,369	8,364	16,484
La.	18.2	21.0	28.0	15,230	12,957	16,940
Okla.	18.4	12.5	22.0	20,287	4,012	7,480
Texas	17.3	16.0	23.5	47,111	33,184	50,196
Mont.	15.5	14.5	19.0	2,698	2,813	3,876
Idaho	49.5	61.0	60.0	1,654	3,233	3,600
Wyo.	17.5	17.5	19.0	988	875	1,254
Colo.	24.4	25.0	27.5	13,807	9,325	11,798
N.Mex.	14.7	15.5	16.0	1,550	1,318	1,408
Ariz.	12.8	16.0	25.0	406	576	1,250
Utah	34.0	39.0	42.0	1,007	1,443	1,638
Nev.	34.5	40.0	35.0	85	120	105
Wash.	53.4	57.0	60.0	1,046	1,539	1,680
Oreg.	40.2	50.0	50.0	1,111	1,400	1,750
Calif.	33.3	48.0	50.0	2,330	7,680	12,650
U.S.	36.4	37.1	38.5	3,080,115	2,964,639	3,113,467

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	24.1	25.0	24.5	1,384	775	612
Minn.	17.1	14.0	19.0	17,276	9,212	10,754
Iowa	18.1	18.0	25.0	224	342	375
N.Dak.	13.3	10.0	15.5	101,948	64,920	96,596
S.Dak.	11.7	9.5	10.5	35,474	21,907	21,546
Nebr.	13.9	9.0	13.5	907	423	270
Mont.	14.7	14.0	22.0	51,906	42,952	56,694
Idaho	30.9	33.5	35.0	17,480	16,281	14,980
Wyo.	17.1	13.0	17.0	1,496	663	1,071
Colo.	18.5	16.5	20.0	2,172	710	1,000
N.Mex.	14.4	13.5	17.0	286	243	323
Utah	32.5	30.0	32.0	2,609	2,370	2,240
Nev.	28.1	27.0	29.0	374	243	203
Wash.	22.2	28.0	20.0	14,217	8,456	3,200
Oreg.	24.0	28.5	25.0	5,252	3,990	3,175
U. S.	14.8	12.6	17.2	253,251	173,487	213,039

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.8	7.0	14.5	707	84	392
N.Dak.	13.1	4.0	13.5	29,759	4,976	13,270
S.Dak.	11.8	7.0	10.5	2,966	497	672
3 States	13.0	4.2	13.3	33,432	5,557	14,334

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.6	33.0	36.0	3,344	3,003	2,880
N.H.	36.1	30.0	39.0	211	120	156
Vt.	33.5	30.0	35.0	1,219	840	980
Mass.	32.8	33.0	35.0	171	99	105
Conn.	31.7	36.0	32.0	146	144	128
N.Y.	36.4	37.5	41.0	25,692	26,888	30,299
N.J.	33.1	39.5	41.0	1,355	1,778	1,845
Pa.	33.8	43.0	44.0	25,732	33,411	35,552
Ohio	38.3	46.5	52.0	44,466	56,684	70,980
Ind.	35.9	44.0	53.0	47,404	58,960	73,193
Ill.	39.4	42.0	57.0	138,432	139,776	182,115
Mich.	37.3	39.0	46.0	52,736	55,497	67,436
Wis.	44.9	44.0	49.5	130,128	127,336	140,382
Minn.	37.9	35.0	42.0	189,929	181,685	202,734
Iowa	35.5	38.5	46.5	205,027	230,884	264,910
Mo.	24.1	41.5	40.0	35,789	59,843	60,080
N.Dak.	28.0	24.0	30.0	60,603	49,464	59,370
S.Dak.	30.1	28.5	27.5	98,658	113,772	105,380
Nebr.	24.2	29.0	28.0	57,982	68,266	59,976
Kans.	21.4	32.5	28.0	24,098	36,238	31,836
Del.	31.2	36.0	35.0	196	324	315
Md.	33.2	39.0	41.0	1,459	2,691	2,993
Va.	30.3	39.5	38.0	4,217	7,070	6,992
W.Va.	28.9	34.5	36.0	1,693	1,898	2,052
N.C.	31.1	39.0	35.0	11,734	20,397	18,480
S.C.	27.1	31.5	28.0	17,184	23,846	22,456
Ga.	27.0	31.0	26.0	14,416	21,235	18,356
Fla.	21.4	30.0	24.0	665	1,080	960
Ky.	24.3	32.5	28.0	2,365	5,688	4,900
Tenn.	27.0	30.5	30.0	6,144	8,906	9,630
Ala.	26.1	29.0	27.0	4,296	6,960	8,100
Miss.	30.5	40.0	30.0	8,402	17,080	17,280
Ark.	29.0	40.0	35.0	6,532	14,040	15,960
La.	27.6	36.0	34.0	2,334	3,744	4,964
Okla.	19.3	25.0	17.5	15,781	19,550	16,415
Texas	21.9	23.0	17.5	28,167	41,354	34,615
Mont.	33.1	31.5	41.0	11,307	11,151	14,965
Idaho	42.6	48.0	44.0	7,839	10,560	9,592
Wyo.	30.8	27.0	30.0	4,602	3,564	4,680
Colo.	30.0	26.0	31.0	6,051	3,614	4,309
N.Mex.	21.3	27.0	25.0	754	594	725
Ariz.	42.2	45.0	55.0	464	495	605
Utah	44.8	44.0	46.0	2,107	1,980	1,794
Nev.	41.0	44.0	43.0	341	308	215
Wash.	46.7	47.0	47.0	6,780	7,191	7,332
Oreg.	28.0	34.3	32.5	9,147	12,515	11,180
Calif.	29.5	36.0	31.0	5,194	7,056	5,828
U.S.	33.4	35.6	38.9	1,323,321	1,499,579	1,636,030

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.3	11.0	14.0	102	88	84
N.J.	18.2	22.0	18.0	305	528	414
Pa.	16.6	18.0	18.0	401	306	378
Ohio	20.1	25.5	25.0	20,250	29,708	31,125
Ind.	20.9	24.0	24.5	32,689	46,128	51,793
Ill.	22.6	21.5	24.0	81,614	92,214	108,720
Mich.	18.6	22.0	22.0	1,775	3,476	3,630
Wis.	13.8	15.0	13.0	516	1,035	923
Minn.	17.0	21.0	19.0	15,194	42,294	44,365
Iowa	21.2	26.0	19.0	35,438	55,900	42,237
Mo.	18.0	15.0	19.5	19,214	27,540	37,635
N.Dak.	11.7	15.5	15.5	201	1,100	1,224
S.Dak.	14.9	18.0	13.0	682	3,114	3,419
Nebr.	20.7	22.0	10.0	927	4,180	2,450
Kans.	12.5	8.0	9.5	3,967	2,448	2,850
Del.	14.0	17.5	17.5	762	1,190	1,242
Md.	15.8	18.5	20.0	948	1,998	2,320
Va.	16.8	15.5	20.0	2,078	2,898	3,440
N.C.	14.4	16.0	16.5	3,735	4,720	4,702
S.C.	10.4	7.0	14.5	589	910	2,175
Ga.	9.6	7.0	12.5	206	210	438
Fla.	1/ 19.0	12.0	20.0	1/ 178	348	680
Ky.	16.8	16.0	19.0	1,768	2,048	2,470
Tenn.	17.5	12.0	21.0	2,333	2,160	3,885
Ala.	17.5	11.5	22.0	1,079	1,196	2,332
Miss.	15.2	9.5	23.0	3,479	4,930	12,512
Ark.	17.2	11.5	20.0	7,337	9,096	18,660
La.	14.6	16.0	19.0	460	848	1,064
Okla.	10.4	5.5	12.0	330	99	360
Texas	---	17.0	---	---	85	---
U.S.	19.9	20.1	21.1	238,488	342,795	387,527

1/Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	599	600	700	1,860	1,200	1,400
Kans.	278	250	270	1,580	800	900
Okla.	310	260	325	12,830	10,400	16,900
Texas	304	215	215	6,670	5,400	7,400
Colo.	248	155	250	10,620	4,000	8,000
N.Mex.	219	225	275	5,020	5,100	8,500
U.S.	282	226	279	38,580	26,900	43,100

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	30.5	25.0	27.0	132	100	108
N. Y.	29.2	32.0	34.0	2,535	2,560	3,162
N. J.	34.0	40.0	37.0	506	840	888
Pa.	35.4	44.0	38.0	4,894	8,800	8,968
Ohio	28.9	37.0	39.0	564	1,998	2,535
Ind.	25.4	35.0	33.0	673	1,925	2,904
Ill.	28.6	33.0	36.0	899	2,145	5,256
Mich.	31.1	35.0	37.0	3,606	3,745	4,773
Wis.	35.6	36.0	35.5	5,497	2,844	2,236
Minn.	26.2	25.5	25.5	26,116	28,050	30,855
Iowa	26.4	29.0	33.0	627	522	462
Mo.	22.6	28.0	27.0	1,682	7,000	11,745
N. Dak.	21.1	22.5	23.0	47,264	67,568	78,039
S. Dak.	19.1	20.0	19.0	22,439	9,320	9,386
Nebr.	19.1	18.0	22.0	7,560	4,500	4,400
Kans.	16.9	21.5	17.5	5,022	9,868	12,530
Del.	29.2	31.0	31.0	320	341	341
Md.	32.4	40.0	38.0	2,319	3,400	3,268
Va.	31.3	39.0	35.0	2,535	3,978	3,990
W. Va.	30.1	39.0	35.0	323	585	490
N. C.	28.8	34.0	29.0	1,108	1,938	1,653
S. C.	24.0	29.0	21.0	460	522	420
Ga.	22.4	24.0	18.0	143	216	162
Ky.	24.5	31.0	23.0	1,565	3,162	2,944
Tenn.	19.3	20.5	18.0	1,445	1,578	1,386
Ark.	20.6	26.0	19.5	125	364	507
Okla.	16.2	19.0	12.5	1,579	4,370	3,562
Texas	16.2	16.5	12.0	2,481	3,135	2,208
Mont.	25.6	26.0	30.0	16,861	33,332	41,160
Idaho	34.8	32.5	33.0	11,600	18,005	18,843
Wyo.	30.1	24.0	28.0	4,176	3,648	4,088
Colo.	25.1	20.0	25.0	14,215	7,020	6,400
N. Mex.	20.3	21.0	22.0	526	525	726
Ariz.	47.4	52.0	60.0	5,378	13,936	11,280
Utah	44.5	40.0	43.0	6,000	7,240	8,385
Nev.	35.2	33.0	36.0	741	792	432
Wash.	34.9	36.0	25.0	4,396	20,520	16,950
Oreg.	33.6	36.0	31.0	9,909	19,836	18,104
Calif.	31.5	36.5	35.0	48,582	69,898	61,005
U. S.	25.9	28.5	27.4	266,918	370,126	386,551

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	29.0	40.0	35.0	43	120	105
Mo.	18.9	16.0	19.0	682	1,056	1,425
S.Dak.	13.8	17.5	14.0	536	910	588
Nebr.	19.8	26.0	10.0	2,346	13,416	8,410
Kans.	18.4	14.0	10.0	29,927	45,038	37,000
N.C.	1/26.2	25.0	33.0	1/ 590	2,225	3,960
S.C.	17.4	12.5	20.0	81	62	260
Ala.	17.0	14.5	20.0	418	232	900
Ark.	16.6	14.0	21.0	236	224	756
La.	16.0	16.0	19.0	28	32	57
Okla.	13.6	9.0	13.5	9,736	4,797	12,164
Texas	18.8	21.5	21.0	77,502	117,386	132,132
Colo.	13.5	10.0	11.0	2,666	2,210	3,894
N.Mex.	12.9	10.0	16.5	3,693	2,660	7,029
Ariz.	41.1	45.0	48.0	2,144	6,075	9,408
Calif.	39.8	49.0	46.0	3,974	7,644	8,688
U.S.	18.4	19.0	17.1	134,582	204,087	226,776

1/Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: 1955
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	2/ 2,525	2,700	2,600	2/ 680	2,214	1,378
Ark.	2,178	2,450	2,500	8,237	14,651	10,625
La.	1,854	2,300	2,350	10,968	14,996	12,267
Texas	2,195	2,600	2,800	10,918	16,120	13,552
Calif.	3,107	2,400	3,300	8,893	10,872	10,923
U.S.	2,221	2,447	2,686	39,357	58,853	48,745

1/Bags of 100 pounds. 2/Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	PASTURE: Condition September 1: Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	1.03	1.08	1.14	772	712	756	69	93	89
N.H.	1.20	1.28	1.38	404	383	412	71	90	91
Vt.	1.39	1.49	1.58	1,340	1,343	1,433	75	90	88
Mass.	1.53	1.63	1.56	532	524	501	70	87	82
R.I.	1.54	1.59	1.75	48	51	56	72	96	94
Conn.	1.60	1.69	1.64	436	425	406	77	85	82
N.Y.	1.60	1.71	1.54	5,735	5,512	4,911	73	60	75
N.J.	1.76	1.73	1.75	448	437	445	73	60	74
Pa.	1.49	1.54	1.51	3,485	3,497	3,431	72	63	75
Ohio	1.46	1.57	1.67	3,670	3,961	4,078	73	83	85
Ind.	1.40	1.46	1.67	2,491	2,322	2,425	76	82	83
Ill.	1.54	1.73	1.94	4,111	4,736	5,158	78	70	68
Mich.	1.40	1.52	1.39	3,552	3,736	3,277	72	69	64
Wis.	1.76	2.03	2.11	7,111	7,948	8,299	73	78	62
Minn.	1.55	1.79	1.72	6,205	6,683	6,674	77	80	74
Iowa	1.64	1.71	1.78	5,763	6,793	7,051	82	79	45
Mo.	1.18	1.19	1.38	4,188	2,786	3,999	77	38	62
N.Dak.	.93	1.08	1.09	3,183	3,675	3,900	76	81	77
S.Dak.	.85	.89	.72	3,617	4,878	4,100	79	71	49
Nebr.	1.08	1.09	.90	5,102	6,290	5,258	82	78	38
Kans.	1.52	1.34	1.31	2,978	3,185	3,190	79	53	41
Del.	1.43	1.43	1.48	102	100	99	78	59	88
Md.	1.43	1.32	1.48	644	621	699	79	69	91
Va.	1.17	1.09	1.30	1,612	1,472	1,809	79	67	90
W.Va.	1.22	1.29	1.31	997	1,082	1,098	77	90	83
N.C.	1.02	.96	1.11	1,266	1,081	1,221	80	60	88
S.C.	.83	.64	.93	412	262	364	75	35	81
Ga.	.59	.61	.72	676	444	571	75	45	83
FLa.	.62	.88	.92	63	84	98	83	72	80
Ky.	1.25	1.21	1.39	2,262	1,953	2,381	75	69	87
Tenn.	1.12	.95	1.19	1,908	1,311	1,823	73	47	78
Ala.	.78	.74	.92	666	497	671	75	37	83
Miss.	1.15	.91	1.31	913	618	898	76	41	87
Ark.	1.08	.82	1.18	1,284	668	1,108	72	24	80
La.	1.22	1.20	1.41	381	324	371	77	60	93
Okla.	1.25	1.09	1.27	1,761	1,560	1,914	73	30	60
Texas	1.01	1.01	1.18	1,570	1,389	1,772	61	37	63
Mont.	1.13	1.18	1.24	2,574	2,863	3,152	80	85	87
Idaho	2.20	2.44	2.43	2,411	2,763	2,838	85	87	88
Wyo.	1.11	1.05	1.19	1,231	1,103	1,390	83	53	84
Colo.	1.61	1.57	1.67	2,226	1,986	2,214	79	52	70
N.Mex.	2.10	2.19	2.22	436	512	516	71	56	80
Ariz.	2.46	2.60	2.31	659	691	677	83	91	96
Utah	2.08	2.16	2.25	1,161	1,182	1,246	82	65	82
Nev.	1.54	1.53	1.54	616	482	457	88	77	76
Wash.	1.88	1.94	1.84	1,564	1,545	1,517	75	92	83
Oreg.	1.69	1.65	1.58	1,784	1,667	1,603	76	86	76
Calif.	3.06	3.30	3.17	5,849	6,243	6,197	76	81	77
U.S.	1.38	1.43	1.45	102,199	104,380	108,464	75	64	68

APPLES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.43	1.50	1.55	9	12	12
New Hampshire	1.98	2.00	2.00	11	14	16
Vermont	2.00	2.15	2.05	53	82	84
Massachusetts	2.19	2.20	2.10	33	48	44
Rhode Island	2.27	2.20	2.25	3	7	7
Connecticut	2.34	2.50	2.25	64	90	81
New York	2.07	2.15	2.00	774	886	832
New Jersey	2.22	2.15	2.20	162	189	218
Pennsylvania	1.94	2.00	2.00	609	798	886
Ohio	1.88	2.05	2.10	877	1,378	1,510
Indiana	1.87	2.00	2.00	780	950	1,092
Illinois	2.27	2.25	2.35	1,557	2,709	3,396
Michigan	1.59	1.75	1.60	1,648	1,908	1,709
Wisconsin	2.15	2.35	2.35	2,987	4,850	5,142
Minnesota	2.11	2.25	2.10	2,702	4,086	4,042
Iowa	2.23	2.30	2.20	2,107	3,181	3,560
Missouri	2.47	2.10	2.50	777	838	1,298
North Dakota	1.44	1.55	1.55	517	1,412	1,694
South Dakota	1.57	1.45	1.10	1,043	2,548	2,203
Nebraska	2.02	1.85	1.40	2,444	3,674	3,114
Kansas	1.99	1.70	1.55	1,898	2,348	2,269
Delaware	2.19	2.15	2.30	14	17	18
Maryland	2.08	1.95	2.20	124	142	176
Virginia	2.22	2.00	2.15	252	380	469
West Virginia	1.52	2.05	2.10	118	170	204
North Carolina	2.11	1.80	2.20	87	121	163
Georgia	1.74	1.60	2.10	11	19	29
Kentucky	1.96	2.10	2.15	459	483	593
Tennessee	1.98	1.80	1.95	290	214	292
Alabama	1.72	1.45	1.80	26	17	22
Mississippi	1.90	2.00	2.60	60	32	44
Arkansas	2.29	2.00	2.55	162	72	120
Louisiana	1.94	1.70	2.10	39	39	55
Oklahoma	1.91	1.45	1.85	755	809	980
Texas	2.36	2.00	2.20	458	598	658
Montana	1.61	1.70	1.75	1,118	1,348	1,430
Idaho	2.65	2.90	2.90	1,985	2,369	2,416
Wyoming	1.66	1.65	1.75	548	602	670
Colorado	2.20	2.10	2.20	1,422	1,424	1,536
New Mexico	2.82	2.85	2.85	352	428	428
Arizona	2.74	2.90	2.50	561	583	558
Utah	2.40	2.50	2.60	940	985	1,056
Nevada	2.76	2.80	2.70	292	311	316
Washington	2.18	2.15	2.05	662	740	748
Oregon	2.64	2.60	2.55	603	595	625
California	4.30	4.65	4.40	4,494	4,822	4,884
United States	2.21	2.15	2.06	36,890	49,328	51,699

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Preliminary 1955
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.13	1.15	1.25	517	489	531
N.H.	1.36	1.45	1.55	227	216	226
Vt.	1.47	1.60	1.70	822	797	847
Mass.	1.68	1.85	1.75	332	387	303
R. I.	1.62	1.55	1.75	28	33	37
Conn.	1.66	1.75	1.70	230	212	204
N.Y.	1.62	1.70	1.55	4,011	3,544	3,167
N.J.	1.66	1.60	1.55	212	181	166
Pa.	1.42	1.45	1.40	2,692	2,578	2,415
Ohio	1.38	1.40	1.50	2,624	2,439	2,430
Ind.	1.26	1.25	1.50	1,337	1,174	1,098
Ill.	1.39	1.40	1.55	2,008	1,744	1,448
Mich.	1.28	1.35	1.25	1,628	1,497	1,302
Wis.	1.57	1.70	1.85	3,731	2,805	2,869
Minn.	1.46	1.45	1.55	1,624	1,388	1,483
Iowa	1.44	1.40	1.50	3,360	3,347	3,264
Mo.	1.08	1.05	1.20	1,313	888	781
Nebr.	1.21	1.15	.90	121	166	162
Kans.	1.19	1.05	1.05	138	111	109
Del.	1.48	1.45	1.50	45	44	45
Md.	1.35	1.25	1.35	395	354	378
Va.	1.18	1.10	1.20	542	411	444
W.Va.	1.21	1.25	1.25	553	519	514
N.C.	1.12	1.05	1.20	110	101	115
Ga.	.98	.90	.95	14	16	17
Ky.	1.25	1.25	1.40	529	376	442
Tenn.	1.16	1.00	1.30	204	123	160
Ala.	.89	.75	1.05	15	16	22
Miss.	1.16	.95	1.35	47	50	81
Ark.	1.08	.65	1.25	33	9	19
La.	1.18	1.20	1.30	31	28	30
Mont.	1.28	1.30	1.25	316	352	345
Idaho	1.34	1.35	1.35	172	148	163
Wyo.	1.20	1.00	1.10	125	132	160
Colo.	1.44	1.35	1.45	223	193	212
N.Mex.	1.34	1.30	1.35	19	20	22
Utah	1.68	1.75	1.70	55	46	48
Nev.	1.34	1.10	1.00	58	38	32
Wash.	2.08	2.10	2.00	415	445	424
Oreg.	1.80	1.85	1.80	222	222	216
U. S.	1.41	1.43	1.48	31,115	27,579	26,731

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	1.10	0.90	1.25	110	54	71
Ill.	1.05	.90	1.15	136	68	104
Mo.	1.04	.90	1.05	1,475	234	892
Kans.	1.07	.80	.90	113	19	26
Del.	1.24	1.20	1.25	24	23	21
Md.	1.20	.95	1.25	62	62	75
Va.	1.05	.80	1.15	530	349	512
W.Va.	1.04	1.15	1.05	36	48	41
N.C.	1.05	.85	1.05	539	397	412
S.C.	.88	.60	.95	214	103	131
Ga.	.85	.65	.95	169	89	95
Ky.	1.09	.95	1.20	871	602	836
Tenn.	1.01	.80	1.10	1,049	528	827
Ala.	.92	.70	1.00	112	86	111
Miss.	1.08	.80	1.25	344	174	234
Ark.	.98	.60	1.05	619	122	278
La.	1.18	1.00	1.30	120	54	49
Okla.	1.06	.75	1.00	113	40	40
U.S.	1.04	.82	1.10	6,635	3,052	4,755

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Preliminary 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Preliminary 1955
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	1.21	1.35	1.50	110	81	87
Minn.	1.10	1.20	1.10	1,249	917	857
Iowa	1.21	1.25	1.15	84	56	51
Mo.	1.02	.70	1.20	143	88	157
N.Dak.	.84	.85	.85	2,071	1,714	1,714
S.Dak.	.69	.60	.50	2,271	2,032	1,676
Nebr.	.73	.65	.55	2,295	2,156	1,715
Kans.	1.03	.75	.90	676	508	586
Ark.	.97	.70	1.10	179	130	226
Okla.	1.11	.85	1.00	480	301	354
Texas	.97	.80	1.10	183	125	178
Mont.	.80	.80	.85	680	654	737
Idaho	1.08	1.05	1.15	148	123	148
Wyo.	.80	.65	.85	399	244	382
Colo.	.97	.80	.95	433	248	324
N.Mex.	.76	.85	.85	18	20	19
Utah	1.18	1.10	1.10	121	104	99
Nev.	1.03	.70	.70	237	105	94
Wash.	1.24	1.20	1.15	65	66	64
Oreg.	1.11	1.00	.95	342	327	286
Calif.	1.23	1.30	1.30	182	185	185
U.S.	.84	.75	.74	12,367	10,184	9,939

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	911	650	980	66	32	69
New York	1,046	950	900	1,452	1,396	1,314
Michigan	914	910	780	4,046	3,758	4,056
Total N.E.	941	918	808	5,574	5,186	5,439
Nebraska	1,578	1,700	1,700	1,038	1,309	1,309
Montana	1,494	1,800	1,800	222	270	306
Idaho	1,742	1,750	1,900	2,396	2,870	2,527
Wyoming	1,400	1,550	1,500	1,085	976	930
Washington	1,526	2,170	2,100	150	846	861
Total N.W.	1,605	1,752	1,798	4,896	6,271	5,933
Colorado	771	760	950	1,978	1,991	2,062
New Mexico	284	600	740	323	216	222
Arizona	499	600	600	59	48	54
Utah	468	500	500	45	65	55
Total S.W.	628	727	896	2,405	2,320	2,393
California:						
Large Lima	1,581	1,895	1,950	1,205	1,383	1,404
Baby Lima	1,588	1,958	1,900	1,018	842	513
Other	1,236	1,329	1,350	2,219	2,897	3,240
Total California	1,386	1,534	1,521	4,442	5,122	5,157
United States	1,078	1,199	1,176	17,317	18,899	18,922

1/Includes beans grown for seed.
2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned)

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Preliminary 1955
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	962	1,200	1,100	40	48	44
N.Dak.	1,069	1,100	1,200	95	44	24
Mont.	1,217	1,400	1,100	170	56	66
Idaho	1,290	1,275	1,050	1,450	1,186	903
Wyo.	1,316	1,970	1,750	51	98	70
Colo.	943	850	800	131	42	32
Wash.	1,246	1,330	930	2,434	1,862	1,590
Oreg.	1,075	1,000	650	235	50	32
Calif.	1,137	1,225	1,200	150	98	72
U.S.	1,228	1,300	984	4,764	3,484	2,833

1/In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,465	1,650	1,900	207,413	174,900	214,700
N. C.	1,190	1,465	1,550	297,142	251,980	282,100
Tenn.	768	725	825	3,948	2,175	2,475
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	1,286	1,527	1,675	508,502	429,055	499,275
S. C.	702	570	850	14,876	5,700	9,350
Ga.	782	615	1,025	657,004	276,750	571,950
Fla.	755	810	1,100	60,206	44,550	63,800
Ala.	774	550	1,025	280,931	110,550	220,375
Miss.	362	290	450	4,270	1,740	2,700
TOTAL (S. E. area)	773	608	1,024	1,017,286	439,290	868,175
Ark.	402	280	425	3,268	1,400	2,125
Okla.	560	410	700	110,572	38,540	94,500
Texas	488	385	600	272,522	108,185	219,000
N. Mex.	992	1,320	1,250	7,904	6,600	6,250
TOTAL (S. W. area)	514	402	631	395,306	154,725	321,875
UNITED STATES	784	737	1,020	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,689,325

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	10.4	16.2	15.0	183	247	255
Mich.	9.5	12.0	13.0	633	771	780
Wis.	9.8	12.2	10.0	108	135	60
Minn.	10.0	11.3	11.5	447	819	702
N. Dak.	10.2	11.3	11.5	223	418	391
S. Dak.	10.4	12.5	13.5	49	75	68
Nebr.	13.0	13.1	13.5	699	786	688
Kans.	9.7	10.2	10.5	57	62	63
Mont.	12.0	12.6	13.5	709	683	662
Idaho	17.1	17.6	19.5	1,201	1,569	1,482
Wyo.	12.6	13.1	13.0	411	475	377
Colo.	14.6	14.4	14.5	1,897	1,654	1,522
Utah	14.4	16.2	15.5	487	535	450
Wash.	20.8	22.3	22.0	375	761	660
Oreg.	19.5	21.7	22.5	346	389	382
Calif. 1/	18.0	21.2	22.0	2,554	4,641	3,608
Other States	11.8	14.5	13.8	73	71	69
U. S.	14.1	16.1	16.4	10,431	14,091	12,219

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Louisiana	19.0	23.0	23.0	5,407	6,200	5,865
Florida	31.2	32.6	33.0	1,163	1,281	1,191
U. S.	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	7,056

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,562	1,710	1,540	11,114	11,629	10,934
Conn.	1,394	1,472	1,333	25,446	22,674	21,730
Pa.	1,498	1,551	1,501	49,472	43,416	40,815
Ohio	1,277	1,677	1,600	25,315	28,840	24,000
Ind.	1,308	1,630	1,600	13,470	16,137	12,160
Wis.	1,464	1,532	1,456	30,178	22,680	22,430
Minn.	1,270	1,650	1,300	573	264	208
Mo.	1,054	1,325	1,100	5,801	5,698	3,520
Kans.	1,054	1,150	1,000	210	115	100
Md.	796	850	650	37,919	42,500	33,150
Va.	1,211	1,269	1,430	158,699	166,458	176,550
W.Va.	1,252	1,550	1,500	3,912	4,960	3,900
N.C.	1,207	1,308	1,539	855,264	913,874	1,023,955
S.C.	1,252	1,175	1,700	154,874	148,050	200,600
Ga.	1,132	1,172	1,439	114,536	124,220	146,740
Fla.	1,042	1,302	1,409	24,748	32,941	34,528
Ky.	1,219	1,562	1,477	442,376	502,972	376,547
Tenn.	1,271	1,397	1,470	143,556	148,118	125,870
Ala.	921	888	1,400	421	622	980
La.	579	800	500	205	240	150
U.S.	1,213	1,342	1,486	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,258,867

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,180	1,220	1,400	121,258	125,660	138,600
North Carolina	11	1,119	1,120	1,375	304,066	297,920	350,625
Total Old Belt	11	1,136	1,148	1,382	425,324	423,580	489,225
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,256	1,430	1,650	428,016	477,620	523,050
North Carolina	13	1,238	1,325	1,550	105,346	113,950	128,650
South Carolina	13	1,252	1,175	1,700	154,874	148,050	200,600
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,246	1,236	1,638	260,220	262,000	329,250
Georgia	14	1,132	1,170	1,440	113,470	122,850	145,440
Florida	14	1,025	1,290	1,430	20,732	27,735	29,458
Alabama	14	921	888	1,400	421	622	980
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,113	1,189	1,438	134,623	151,207	175,878
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,195	1,261	1,526	1,248,185	1,314,407	1,517,403
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,098	1,060	1,300	12,956	10,600	12,090
Kentucky	22	1,053	1,300	1,300	11,026	12,090	11,700
Tennessee	22	1,189	1,250	1,400	29,265	25,500	26,040
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,147	1,266	1,367	40,291	37,590	37,740
Kentucky	23	1,037	1,150	1,225	12,664	11,500	11,025
Tennessee	23	1,031	1,100	1,250	3,002	2,530	2,625
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,036	1,141	1,230	15,666	14,030	13,650
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/1,111	1,197	1,322	1/ 69,004	62,220	63,480
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,234	1,650	1,550	17,248	20,790	15,500
Indiana	31	1,310	1,630	1,600	13,341	16,137	12,160
Missouri	31	1,054	1,325	1,100	5,801	5,698	3,520
Kansas	31	1,054	1,150	1,000	210	115	100
Virginia	31	1,619	1,880	1,950	21,229	26,508	21,450
West Virginia	31	1,252	1,550	1,500	3,912	4,960	3,900
North Carolina	31	1,598	1,920	2,100	17,835	24,384	21,630
Kentucky	31	1,238	1,595	1,500	390,112	452,980	328,500
Tennessee	31	1,312	1,445	1,500	106,467	115,600	93,000
Total Burley Belt	31	1,270	1,585	1,534	576,154	367,172	499,760
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	796	850	650	37,919	42,500	33,150
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,225	1,507	1,414	614,073	709,672	532,910

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,150	1,420	1,425	16,364	15,762	14,962
Tennessee	35	1,166	1,360	1,450	4,822	4,488	4,205
Total One Sucker	35	1,153	1,406	1,430	21,316	20,250	19,167
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,097	1,400	1,400	12,119	10,640	10,360
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	988	900	1,050	3,256	3,690	4,410
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,117	1,325	1,357	36,691	34,580	33,937
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,498	1,550	1,500	48,830	43,090	40,500
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,362	1,750	1,700	8,067	8,050	8,500
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,478	1,578	1,531	56,897	51,140	49,000
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,642	1,620	1,480	164	162	148
Connecticut	51	1,613	1,660	1,500	14,586	12,616	13,350
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,659	1,500	14,750	12,778	13,498
Massachusetts	52	1,716	1,870	1,720	9,075	9,163	8,772
Connecticut	52	1,645	1,790	1,660	3,660	2,506	2,158
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,695	1,852	1,708	12,735	11,669	10,930
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	2/1,444	1,630	1,575	2/ 1,291	326	315
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,471	1,480	1,450	13,408	7,548	7,830
Wisconsin	55	1,460	1,560	1,460	16,770	15,132	14,600
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,650	1,300	573	264	208
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,453	1,561	1,457	17,343	15,396	14,808
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/1,543	1,634	1,521	3/ 59,606	47,717	47,381
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,086	1,280	1,060	1,875	2,304	2,014
Connecticut	61	1,033	1,180	1,020	7,200	7,552	6,222
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,044	1,202	1,030	9,075	9,856	8,236
Georgia	62	1,106	1,370	1,300	1,034	1,370	1,300
Florida	62	1,142	1,370	1,300	3,968	5,206	5,070
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,134	1,370	1,300	5,002	6,576	6,370
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,073	1,264	1,132	14,078	16,432	14,606
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,448	1,545	1,459	130,580	115,289	110,987
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	579	800	500	205	240	150
UNITED STATES	All	1,213	1,342	1,486	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,258,867

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/ Includes New York (type 53).
3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:				
Maine	927	1,162	740	1,460
N.H.	883	1,115	800	1,460
Vt.	770	1,015	880	1,230
Mass.	2,436	2,888	2,180	3,200
R.I.	181	230	165	245
Conn.	1,232	1,414	1,500	1,780
N.Y.	14,046	13,120	16,900	17,600
N.J.	2,421	2,650	2,900	2,620
Pa.	6,008	4,100	6,020	6,000
Del.	361	270	280	220
Md.	1,176	848	1,485	1,072
Va.	9,025	6,417	12,900	5,100
W.Va.	3,642	3,176	5,600	3,700
N.C.	1,220	873	1,900	40
Total Eastern States	44,327	39,278	54,250	45,727
Central States:				
Ohio	3,114	2,620	3,000	3,230
Ind.	1,374	1,178	1,204	1,025
Ill.	3,082	2,542	2,260	1,500
Mich.	6,929	8,200	6,000	6,200
Wis.	1,040	1,008	1,000	1,200
Minn.	191	240	230	338
Iowa	180	205	141	285
Mo.	1,135	800	1,000	780
Nebr.	78	65	70	65
Kans.	366	174	206	220
Ky.	315	281	381	30
Tenn.	388	342	376	94
Ark.	477	124	384	80
Total Central States	18,668	17,779	16,252	15,047
Western States:				
Mont.	147	54	80	86
Idaho	1,655	1,344	1,130	1,670
Colo.	1,316	840	1,600	1,180
N.Mex.	592	103	760	600
Utah	422	319	370	380
Wash.	28,367	24,350	23,160	31,300
Oreg.	2,734	2,040	2,710	3,175
Calif.	8,174	7,200	9,200	9,036
Total Western States	43,407	36,250	39,010	47,427
Total 35 States	106,402	93,307	109,512	108,201

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand bushels			
N. H.	10	15	4	13
Mass.	65	88	59	70
R. I.	16	24	17	16
Conn.	141	160	134	145
N. Y.	1,337	1,247	1,010	1,300
N. J.	1,629	1,886	1,910	1,870
Pa.	2,189	2,080	2,550	2,250
Ohio	929	840	1,000	920
Ind.	509	434	546	131
Ill.	1,684	1,080	1,210	83
Mich.	3,744	2,870	2,550	2,100
Mo.	575	342	500	231
Kans.	104	52	130	83
Del.	204	141	116	105
Md.	480	379	502	448
Va.	1,533	1,240	1,200	315
W. Va.	546	454	682	566
N. C.	1,742	1,180	1,150	2/
S. C.	3,592	3,536	3,350	2/
Ga.	3,612	3,312	2,800	2/
Fla.	46	18	12	2/
Ky.	461	280	380	2/
Tenn.	478	243	355	2/
Ala.	786	1,000	1,130	2/
Miss.	572	608	276	2/
Ark.	1,901	1,836	984	2/
La.	149	179	70	2/
Okla.	408	402	78	2/
Texas	1,064	1,183	180	2/
Idaho	302	196	265	400
Colo.	1,751	1,312	2,230	2,110
N. Mex.	176	40	300	150
Utah	636	398	584	480
Wash.	1,875	1,670	1,500	2,500
Oreg.	572	496	300	568
Calif., all	32,948	33,252	31,252	31,919
Clingstone 3/	21,527	22,626	19,251	20,668
Freestone	11,422	10,626	12,001	11,251
U. S.	68,767	64,473	61,316	48,773

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop was almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches were produced, the production was too small to warrant a quantitative estimate at this time.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand bushels			
Mass.	41	45	22	48
Conn.	48	50	42	58
N. Y.	548	462	285	495
Pa.	225	151	185	185
Ohio	196	145	150	170
Ind.	111	70	72	65
Ill.	245	226	216	183
Mich.	781	1,260	820	875
Mo.	155	99	125	92
Kans.	74	34	62	48
Va.	143	74	125	21
W. Va.	58	36	81	36
N. C.	164	134	125	2/
S. C.	75	59	37	2/
Ga.	278	225	160	2/
Fla.	128	87	90	2/
Ky.	94	82	101	2/
Tenn.	115	105	151	2/
Ala.	181	117	116	2/
Miss.	220	189	110	2/
Ark.	132	102	59	2/
La.	148	110	79	2/
Okla.	122	129	31	2/
Texas	306	325	105	2/
Idaho	60	52	59	75
Colo.	180	150	270	165
Utah	168	84	320	146
Wash., all	6,853	6,470	5,620	7,280
Bartlett	5,039	4,680	4,120	5,400
Other	1,814	1,790	1,500	1,880
Oregon, all	5,480	5,925	4,065	6,400
Bartlett	2,147	2,367	1,500	2,700
Other	3,332	3,558	2,565	3,700
Calif., all	13,622	12,084	16,751	14,168
Bartlett	11,918	10,251	14,918	12,501
Other	1,704	1,833	1,833	1,667
U. S.	30,950	29,081	30,434	30,510

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons			
N. Y.	58,920	67,200	94,000	75,400
N. J.	1,440	1,100	1,200	1,300
Pa.	17,250	17,000	26,600	25,000
Ohio	13,270	16,500	17,500	17,300
Ind.	1,370	700	700	700
Ill.	2,410	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mich.	31,650	49,500	46,000	22,000
Iowa	2,450	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mo.	3,980	2,700	2,700	2,600
Kans.	1,460	600	500	500
Va.	1,255	900	1,000	1,000
W. Va.	960	600	700	700
N. C.	3,330	2,500	2,600	2,400
S. C.	1,250	1,200	800	1,100
Ga.	1,950	1,600	1,400	1,200
Ark.	9,070	3,000	5,000	2,200
Ariz.	1,720	4,100	3,600	4,500
Wash.	24,510	46,100	31,100	55,000
Oreg.	1,420	1,300	1,000	1,300
Calif., all	2,744,900	2,479,000	2,329,000	2,913,000
Wine varieties	588,300	523,000	597,000	614,000
Table varieties	584,700	445,000	488,000	632,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,900	1,511,000	1,244,000	1,670,000
Raisins 2/	245,780	232,000	167,000	- - -
Not dried	588,800	583,000	576,000	- - -
U. S.	2,924,565	2,700,000	2,569,400	3,134,100

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons			
	Fresh Basis			
APRICOTS:				
California	211,500	230,000	139,000	230,000
Washington	18,000	12,200	11,300	23,000
Utah	4,900	800	5,100	4,900
3 States	234,400	243,000	155,400	257,900
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,700	6,400	6,600	4,100
California	80,700	86,000	72,000	87,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	23,410	19,500	11,900	24,500
Washington, all	21,250	21,700	13,200	21,200
Eastern Washington	16,480	18,400	11,000	18,400
Western Washington	4,770	3,300	2,200	2,800
Oregon, all	62,010	48,400	42,500	60,700
Eastern Oregon	14,480	14,400	1,500	14,700
Western Oregon	47,530	34,000	41,000	46,000
	Dry Basis 2/			
California	173,900	146,000	179,000	146,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Percent			Tons		
AVACADOS:						
Florida	62	66	62	5,230	11,800	11,000
FIGS:						
California:						
Dried)	82	82	86	2/30,740	2/25,900	---
Not dried)				13,700	11,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	52	62	44	44,400	52,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	38,180	43,200	35,600
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	6,750	8,000	6,300
Washington	--	--	--	979	670	620
2 States	--	--	--	7,729	8,670	6,920
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	64,990	67,000	72,000
Oregon	--	--	--	7,320	8,400	7,000
2 States	--	--	--	72,310	75,400	79,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production: Improved varieties 1/ Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Wild and seedling pecans Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand pounds					
N.C.	2,114	860	900	257	140	240
S.C.	2,850	2,350	700	507	450	200
Ga.	30,941	16,400	3,200	6,040	3,600	800
Fla.	2,590	1,500	2,400	1,864	1,060	1,600
Ala.	12,806	6,500	1,600	2,920	1,500	400
Miss.	4,026	2,200	2,900	4,359	2,400	1,900
Ark.	768	700	1,000	3,846	1,850	3,600
La.	3,264	3,750	4,500	10,461	6,750	9,000
Okla.	1,421	1,500	1,400	17,739	13,000	27,600
Texas	4,270	3,200	2,000	28,395	20,800	15,500
U.S.	65,050	38,960	20,600	76,387	51,550	60,840

State	All Pecans Production: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,371	1,000	1,140
S.C.	3,357	2,800	900
Ga.	36,981	20,000	4,000
Fla.	4,453	2,560	4,000
Ala.	15,726	8,000	2,000
Miss.	8,385	4,600	4,800
Ark.	4,614	2,550	4,600
La.	13,725	10,500	13,500
Okla.	19,160	14,500	29,000
Texas	32,665	24,000	17,500
U.S.	141,437	90,510	81,440

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/: Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Barrels			
Mass.	510,700	690,000	590,000	610,000
N.J.	82,200	112,000	87,000	96,000
Wis.	185,700	295,000	250,000	315,000
Wash.	43,330	74,000	61,500	58,200
Oreg.	16,910	32,300	30,000	32,500
5 States	838,840	1,203,300	1,018,500	1,111,200

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1944-53	Condition September 1 1/ 1952	1953	1954	1955
		Percent			
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	77	66	82	77
Navels & Misc. 2/	74	75	73	80	73
Valencias	76	78	63	83	80
Florida, all	71	71	74	75	66
Early & Midseason	72	71	74	76	65
Valencias	71	71	73	73	67
Texas, all	55	38	50	83	60
Early & Midseason 2/	3/ 49	39	51	82	63
Valencias	3/ 47	37	47	85	54
Arizona, all	70	64	75	81	74
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/ 68	64	74	81	70
Valencias	3/ 69	64	76	82	78
Louisiana, all 2/	64	25	45	74	76
5 States	73	73	69	79	72
TANGERINES:					
Florida	66	66	66	70	59
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	65	63	72	63	65
Seedless	66	65	73	66	67
Other	63	60	71	60	63
Texas, all	48	20	47	73	44
Arizona, all	71	67	73	81	75
California, all	78	79	73	77	79
Desert Valleys	80	80	84	77	80
Other	76	79	68	77	78
4 States	60	48	63	69	58
LEMONS:					
California	74	75	76	77	80
LIMES:					
Florida	70	65	73	83	86

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
LATE STATES:						
Maine	375	320	450	61,758	48,960	69,750
N. H.	227	260	265	1,137	988	1,034
Vt.	178	200	215	1,146	720	731
Mass.	208	250	200	2,769	2,100	1,740
R. I.	241	280	275	1,323	1,148	1,155
Conn.	244	345	240	2,957	3,140	2,256
N. Y., L. I.	294	370	345	17,178	19,240	18,630
N. Y., Up-State	215	280	260	16,163	12,320	10,920
Pa.	199	250	240	18,568	14,500	13,680
W. Va.	99	120	125	2,086	1,680	1,625
9 Eastern	274.7	299.4	346.6	125,086	104,796	121,521
Ohio	186	250	260	6,355	5,750	5,980
Ind.	185	275	275	3,609	3,438	3,025
Ill.	93	90	110	1,075	360	440
Mich., all 2/	149	200	184	14,252	9,800	9,446
Late summer	3/148	140	180	3/ 1,108	700	936
Fall	3/183	207	185	3/11,385	9,100	8,510
Wis., all 2/	160	215	205	12,358	11,610	11,265
Late summer	3/195	195	195	3/ 4,180	3,588	3,705
Fall	3/207	225	210	3/ 8,256	8,022	7,560
Minn., all 2/	145	205	191	15,190	16,605	15,596
Late summer	3/180	188	210	3/ 832	846	966
Fall	3/168	205	190	3/12,851	15,759	14,630
Iowa	111	100	120	1,635	600	720
N. Dak.	161	200	175	19,058	20,600	17,150
S. Dak.	114	140	125	2,139	1,680	1,338
9 Central	153.4	204.5	190.8	75,670	70,443	64,960
Nebr.	196	210	220	8,969	4,620	4,400
Mont.	188	245	245	2,410	2,401	2,401
Idaho, all 2/	268	272	298	41,758	40,800	49,225
Late summer	3/342	365	350	3/ 3,050	3,431	3,500
Fall	3/284	266	295	3/39,215	37,369	45,725
Wyo.	200	240	230	1,784	1,536	1,633
Colo., all 2/	282	320	326	18,126	17,600	18,585
Late summer	3/367	340	385	3/ 3,820	3,060	3,465
Fall	3/314	316	315	3/13,748	14,540	15,120
N. Mex.	112	130	130	222	78	91
Utah	213	260	250	3,066	3,380	3,375
Nev.	238	300	340	488	510	476
Wash., all 2/	346	440	411	10,595	13,200	16,020
Late summer	3/415	474	420	3/ 6,309	8,295	8,820
Fall	3/356	392	400	3/ 4,617	4,905	7,200
Oreg., all 2/	294	330	323	11,613	13,200	13,570
Late summer	3/295	330	330	3/ 3,002	3,960	4,290
Fall	3/340	330	320	3/ 8,722	9,240	9,280
Calif., late 1/2/	354	335	352	14,195	15,410	17,270
Late summer	3/430	440	470	3/ 5,773	5,280	6,110
Fall	3/353	298	310	3/ 9,581	10,130	11,160
11 Western	272.1	301.0	314.1	113,226	112,735	127,046
29 LATE STATES	230.0	269.4	286.2	313,982	287,974	313,527

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N. J.	229	241	235	10,207	5,784	6,982
Del.	141	278	289	582	2,002	2,659
Md.	132	130	173	1,500	767	1,021
Va.	157	153	193	7,775	4,789	6,369
Ky.	90	85	105	2,496	1,445	1,732
Mo.	104	100	132	1,989	1,080	1,188
Kans.	85	74	110	896	259	363
7 INTERMED. STATES	154.4	161.7	200.3	25,446	16,126	20,314
36 LATE & INTERMED.	222.3	260.2	278.9	339,427	304,100	333,841
EARLY STATES:						
N. C.	137	151	170	8,508	5,889	6,800
S. C.	119	145	107	1,979	1,595	1,102
Ga.	74	79	86	872	395	344
Fla.	192	293	263	5,698	9,786	10,178
Tenn.	87	95	101	2,366	1,425	1,212
Ala.	112	157	62	4,056	3,925	1,426
Miss.	68	80	60	1,158	560	360
Ark.	79	91	91	1,954	819	710
La.	64	82	52	1,418	927	499
Okla.	73	88	92	860	264	276
Texas	103	107	154	3,479	2,033	2,772
Ariz.	318	322	358	1,601	1,513	1,969
Calif. 1/	400	400	450	27,770	22,800	31,050
13 EARLY STATES	173.6	216.9	237.2	61,719	51,931	58,698
U. S.	213.1	252.8	271.9	401,146	356,031	392,539

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ 1954 "fall" crop and 1955 "all" crop derived. 3/ Average 1949-53.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	1,732	2,070	2,250	1,478	3,312	3,600
Washington	1,720	1,660	1,660	22,057	23,074	21,580
Oregon	1,038	1,210	1,100	16,260	6,897	4,290
California	1,568	1,600	1,630	13,826	10,080	8,476
U. S.	1,402	1,577	1,601	53,621	43,363	37,946

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	152	174	150	2,336	2,958	2,550
Ind.	115	110	130	114	44	52
Ill.	91	90	100	181	90	100
Iowa	99	90	110	124	90	110
Mo.	99	75	100	414	75	100
Kans.	94	70	60	144	77	66
Del.	136	130	135	102	52	68
Md.	157	180	185	1,097	990	1,018
Va.	126	140	150	2,560	2,800	3,150
N. C.	107	93	105	5,690	3,999	4,725
S. C.	96	65	110	4,145	1,495	2,640
Ga.	77	42	88	4,080	966	1,320
Fla.	68	58	70	767	638	700
Ky.	85	84	95	788	353	428
Tenn.	96	85	105	2,048	1,020	1,260
Ala.	78	55	90	3,338	935	1,350
Miss.	83	57	95	3,363	1,083	1,805
Ark.	78	55	90	1,066	341	468
La.	95	93	100	9,319	8,835	9,800
Okla.	72	70	95	396	189	332
Texas	77	45	95	3,664	1,350	2,470
Calif.	111	125	125	1,214	1,500	1,625
U. S.	94.3	86.5	106.7	46,951	29,880	36,137

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	12.8	12.5	13.0	146	62	65
Minn.	10.0	8.5	9.5	12,106	8,432	8,104
Iowa	12.5	10.0	15.0	872	270	225
N. Dak.	8.0	7.2	8.0	13,050	24,624	25,992
S. Dak.	9.1	6.0	7.5	4,833	5,598	5,670
Kans.	6.0	6.5	8.0	347	13	16
Texas	7.0	5.5	2.6	879	578	78
Mont.	7.2	5.0	11.0	728	670	825
Ariz.	1/25.4	24.5	27.0	421	98	108
Calif.	23.6	29.0	32.0	2,324	1,189	1,920
U. S.	9.2	7.3	8.5	35,898	41,534	43,003

1/ Short-time average.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1944-53	September 1 1953	1954	1955
	Pounds			
Maine	18.0	21.8	20.9	21.2
N.H.	17.8	18.7	21.1	19.5
Vt.	16.2	18.0	16.4	17.3
Mass.	19.3	20.3	21.0	19.0
Conn.	19.0	21.7	21.9	21.4
N.Y.	19.4	18.2	18.5	19.8
N.J.	21.6	21.8	21.4	21.0
Pa.	19.1	19.2	19.2	20.1
N.Atl.	19.25	19.37	19.27	20.00
Ohio	18.4	20.6	19.9	21.0
Ind.	17.4	18.1	19.2	20.4
Ill.	17.4	17.8	18.6	19.1
Mich.	20.2	22.5	21.2	23.1
Wis.	17.9	18.9	17.6	18.1
E.N.Cent.	18.20	19.37	18.72	19.57
Minn.	15.0	14.9	15.1	16.1
Iowa	16.4	17.2	17.0	18.2
Mo.	14.5	13.1	14.6	15.5
N.Dak.	15.1	14.5	14.8	15.5
S.Dak.	13.3	13.5	13.4	14.8
Nebr.	15.5	15.7	17.0	16.5
Kans.	14.5	15.2	15.8	15.6
W.N.Cent.	14.97	15.01	15.47	16.08
Md.	18.0	19.0	18.7	21.0
Va.	15.7	16.1	17.0	18.0
W.Va.	14.9	13.6	14.7	15.5
N.C.	14.6	15.2	14.8	16.6
S.C.	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.6
Ga.	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.8
S.Atl.	14.29	14.64	14.90	15.95
Ky.	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.9
Tenn.	13.1	13.1	12.3	13.3
Ala.	9.7	9.0	8.7	9.9
Miss.	8.4	8.4	7.5	8.7
Ark.	10.0	9.0	8.9	10.3
La.	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6
Okla.	11.0	11.5	11.2	12.1
Texas	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3
S.Cent.	10.82	10.78	10.58	11.34
Mont.	17.1	17.4	19.5	18.6
Idaho	19.8	21.0	22.1	21.7
Wyo.	18.7	18.8	20.7	19.1
Colo.	16.3	18.0	19.2	20.8
Utah	19.7	21.1	20.0	21.5
Wash.	21.1	22.6	21.5	22.9
Oreg.	18.5	19.6	19.3	20.0
Calif.	20.6	22.7	23.6	22.9
West.	19.20	20.89	21.09	21.24
U.S.	15.87	16.37	16.34	17.05

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during August 1954	Number of layers on hand during August 1955	Eggs per 100 layers 1954	Eggs per 100 layers 1955	Total eggs produced During August 1954	Total eggs produced During August 1955	Total eggs produced Jan.-Aug. incl. 1954	Total eggs produced Jan.-Aug. incl. 1955
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,344	3,883	1,705	1,618	57	63	469	529
N.H.	2,556	2,360	1,748	1,637	45	39	329	312
Vt.	824	776	1,817	1,680	15	13	124	110
Mass.	4,532	4,272	1,699	1,680	77	72	634	594
R.I.	522	476	1,696	1,658	9	8	69	67
Conn.	4,031	3,634	1,724	1,742	69	63	493	485
N.Y.	11,842	12,148	1,631	1,649	193	200	1,608	1,718
N.J.	15,420	15,500	1,612	1,531	249	237	1,935	2,021
Pa.	20,208	21,874	1,612	1,587	326	347	2,792	2,983
N.Atl.	63,279	64,923	1,644	1,605	1,040	1,042	8,453	8,819
Ohio	14,514	13,656	1,504	1,538	218	210	2,026	2,089
Ind.	13,924	13,952	1,451	1,454	202	203	2,024	2,060
Ill.	15,312	15,850	1,339	1,472	205	233	2,246	2,410
Mich.	8,302	8,734	1,500	1,553	125	136	1,189	1,206
Wis.	10,000	10,245	1,550	1,572	155	161	1,492	1,582
E.N.Cent.	62,052	62,437	1,458	1,510	905	943	8,977	9,347
Minn.	18,148	18,662	1,497	1,593	272	297	2,747	2,885
Iowa	20,204	20,216	1,547	1,587	313	321	3,415	3,568
Mo.	11,720	11,790	1,209	1,445	142	170	1,896	1,890
N.Dak.	2,922	2,916	1,463	1,528	43	45	427	422
S.Dak.	5,854	6,226	1,442	1,482	84	92	955	1,010
Nebr.	7,912	8,295	1,370	1,438	108	119	1,289	1,383
Kans.	8,278	8,167	1,190	1,423	99	116	1,258	1,334
W.N.Cent.	75,038	76,272	1,414	1,521	1,061	1,160	11,987	12,492
Del.	744	706	1,293	1,333	10	9	103	99
Md.	2,951	2,852	1,445	1,417	43	40	400	409
Va.	5,463	5,553	1,373	1,432	75	80	792	811
W.Va.	2,634	2,574	1,469	1,457	39	38	354	367
N.C.	7,674	7,558	1,364	1,389	105	105	1,003	1,019
S.C.	3,224	3,327	1,246	1,454	40	48	393	427
Ga.	5,392	5,768	1,283	1,469	69	85	658	762
Fla.	2,306	2,323	1,463	1,531	34	36	336	342
S.Atl.	30,388	30,661	1,366	1,438	415	441	4,039	4,236
Ky.	6,532	7,067	1,259	1,296	82	92	909	990
Tenn.	5,971	5,728	1,159	1,283	69	73	702	720
Ala.	4,512	4,776	1,209	1,327	55	63	539	599
Miss.	4,558	4,414	1,091	1,141	50	50	523	501
Ark.	4,594	4,984	1,082	1,283	50	64	552	585
La.	2,650	2,776	1,184	1,172	31	33	300	307
Okla.	5,620	5,352	992	1,330	56	71	710	760
Texas	16,766	16,622	1,259	1,383	211	230	2,055	2,130
S.Cent.	51,203	51,719	1,180	1,307	604	676	6,290	6,592
Mont.	1,152	1,122	1,488	1,637	17	18	168	168
Idaho	1,354	1,221	1,469	1,637	20	20	207	194
Wyo.	536	500	1,497	1,612	8	8	76	71
Colo.	1,877	1,914	1,438	1,482	27	28	273	264
N.Mex.	690	656	1,352	1,445	9	9	92	89
Ariz.	454	458	1,407	1,426	6	7	61	66
Utah	1,882	1,973	1,550	1,581	29	31	294	302
Nev.	113	120	1,426	1,457	2	2	16	18
Wash.	3,712	3,536	1,717	1,730	64	61	542	545
Oreg.	2,468	2,520	1,606	1,596	40	40	378	391
Calif.	22,633	22,758	1,773	1,798	401	409	2,988	3,129
West.	36,871	36,778	1,690	1,721	623	633	5,095	5,237
U.S.	318,831	322,790	1,458	1,516	4,648	4,895	44,841	46,723

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